

TITLE 327 WATER POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD

DRAFT RULE

#99-58(WPCB)

DIGEST

Adds a new rule to establish wetland water quality standards and a new article to establish procedures and criteria for review of projects requiring water quality certification under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act or a state surface water modification permit. Effective thirty (30) days after filing with the secretary of state.

HISTORY

First Notice of Comment Period: #94-5(WPCB), Indiana Register, September 1, 1994 (17 IR 3013), #97-3(WPCB), Indiana Register, April 1, 1997 (20 IR 1960), and #99-58(WPCB), Indiana Register, April 1, 1999 (22 IR 2349).

Second Notice of Comment Period and Notice of First Hearing: December 1, 1999, Indiana Register (23 IR 643).

Rescheduled Notice of First Hearing: March 1, 2000, Indiana Register (23 IR 1418).

Rescheduled Notice of First Hearing: May 1, 2000, Indiana Register (23 IR 2017).

Date of First Hearing: June 14, 2000.

Date of Continued First Hearing: July 12, 2000.

Notice of Second Public Hearing: January 1, 2001, Indiana Register (24 IR 1043).

Notice of Canceled Public Hearing: February 1, 2001, Indiana Register (24 IR 1376).

Second Notice of Comment Period: October 1, 2001, Indiana Register (25 IR 207).

Rescheduled Notice of Second Public Hearing: February 1, 2002, Indiana Register (25 IR 1668).

327 IAC 2-1.8

327 IAC 17

SECTION 1. 327 IAC 2-1.8 IS ADDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS:

Rule 1.8. Wetland Water Quality Standards

327 IAC 2-1.8-1 Applicability

Authority: IC 13-14-8-1; IC 13-14-8-2

Affected: IC 13-18-3; IC 13-18-4

Sec. 1. The wetland water quality standards established in this rule apply to wetlands located within the state. (*Water Pollution Control Board; 327 IAC 2-1.8-1*)

327 IAC 2-1.8-2 Definitions

Authority: IC 13-14-8-1; IC 13-14-8-2

Affected: IC 13-11-2-265; IC 13-30; IC 14-22-34-1

Sec. 2. The following definitions apply throughout this rule:

- (1) “Acid bog” means a wetland that includes the following characteristics:
- (A) Located within glacial, moraine, ice-block depressions, or kettles, and more rarely located in unglaciated areas.
 - (B) The water regime is nonflowing or very slowly flowing.
 - (C) Substrates are seasonally or permanently saturated.
 - (D) Water chemistry is acidic.
 - (E) Nutrient availability is low.
 - (F) Composed of sphagnum peat or other low nutrient organic substrates.
 - (G) Indicator plant species include one (1) or more of the following:
 - (i) Arrow grass (*Scheuchzeria palustris americana*).
 - (ii) Bog bladderwort (*Utricularia geminiscapa*).
 - (iii) Bog rosemary (*Andromeda glaucophylla*).
 - (iv) Bog spike rush (*Eleocharis robbinsii*).
 - (v) Cordroot sedge (*Carex chordorrhiza*).
 - (vi) Dense cotton grass (*Eriophorum spissum*).
 - (vii) Dragon’s mouth (*Arethusa bulbosa*).
 - (viii) Dwarf birch (*Betula pumila*).
 - (ix) Grass pink (*Calopogon tuberosus*).
 - (x) Gray bog sedge (*Carex canescens*).
 - (xi) Hair star sedge (*Carex atlantica capillacea*).
 - (xii) Hardhack (*Spiraea tomentosa rosea*).
 - (xiii) Highbush blueberry (*Vaccinium corymbosum*).
 - (xiv) Large cranberry (*Vaccinium macrocarpon*).
 - (xv) Large-fruited star sedge (*Carex echinata*).
 - (xvi) Leatherleaf (*Chamaedaphne calyculata angustifolia*).
 - (xvii) Marsh St. John’s wort (*Hypericum virginicum*).
 - (xviii) Moccasin flower (*Cypripedium acaule*).
 - (xix) Mountain holly (*Nemopanthus mucronata*).
 - (xx) Muck sedge (*Carex limosa*).
 - (xxi) Narrow-leaved sundew (*Drosera intermedia*).
 - (xxii) Orange fringed orchid (*Habenaria ciliaris*).
 - (xxiii) Pitcher plant (*Sarracenia purpurea*).
 - (xxiv) Poison sumac (*Rhus vernix*).
 - (xxv) Round-leaved sundew (*Drosera rotundifolia*).
 - (xxvi) Running bog sedge (*Carex oligosperma*).
 - (xxvii) Rusty cotton grass (*Eriophorum virginicum*).
 - (xxviii) Screwstem (*Bartonia virginica*).
 - (xxix) Silky willow (*Salix sericea*).
 - (xxx) Slender cotton grass (*Eriophorum gracile*).
 - (xxxi) Small cranberry (*Vaccinium oxycoccus*).
 - (xxxii) Smith’s tufted bulrush (*Scirpus smithii*).
 - (xxxiii) Smooth white violet (*Viola pallens*).
 - (xxxiv) Snake-mouth orchid (*Pogonia ophioglossoides*).
 - (xxxv) Tamarack (*Larix laricina*).
 - (xxxvi) Three-seeded bog sedge (*Carex trisperma*).
 - (xxxvii) Two-seeded sedge (*Carex disperma*).
 - (xxxviii) Virginia chain fern (*Woodwardia virginica*).

(xxxix) White beak rush (*Rhynchospora alba*).

(xl) Yellow avens (*Geum aleppicum*).

(2) “Calcareous sand” means a soil that is less than ten percent (10%) clay and more than eighty-five percent (85%) sand and effervesces with cold ten percent (10%) hydrochloric acid.

(3) “Circumneutral bog” means a wetland that includes the following characteristics:

(A) Located within glacial, moraine, ice-block depressions, or kettles, and more rarely located in unglaciated areas.

(B) Ground water inflow fluctuates with hydrostatic pressure.

(C) Water is nonflowing or very slowly flowing.

(D) Substrates are saturated.

(E) Water chemistry is circumneutral to slightly acidic.

(F) Deep rooted vegetation may be exposed to the alkaline or circumneutral minerotrophic ground water while shallow roots inhabit more acidic layers of the peat substrate.

(G) Nutrient availability is low.

(H) Composed of sphagnum peat or other low nutrient organic substrates.

(I) Indicator plant species include one (1) or more of the following:

(i) Bog panicked sedge (*Carex diandra*).

(ii) Bog willow (*Salix pedicellaris hypoglauca*).

(iii) Buckbean (*Menyanthes trifoliata minor*).

(iv) Flat-leaved bladderwort (*Utricularia intermedia*).

(v) Greenbog sedge (*Carex brunnescens*).

(vi) Highbush blueberry (*Vaccinium corymbosum*).

(vii) Marsh cinquefoil (*Potentilla palustris*).

(viii) Narrow-leaved wooly sedge (*Carex lasiocarpa americana*).

(ix) Northern gooseberry (*Ribes hirtellum*).

(x) Northern panic grass (*Panicum boreale*).

(xi) Pitcher plant (*Sarracenia purpurea*).

(xii) Poison sumac (*Rhus vernix*).

(xiii) Slender sedge (*Carex leptalea*).

(xiv) Small bladderwort (*Utricularia minor*).

(xv) Tamarack (*Larix laricina*).

(xvi) White beak rush (*Rhynchospora alba*).

(4) “Commissioner” means the commissioner of the department of environmental management.

(5) “Compensatory mitigation” means the restoration, creation, or rehabilitation of a wetland or other waters of the state to compensate for losses of designated and existing uses.

(6) “Cypress swamp” means a forested wetland that includes the following characteristics:

(A) Located within a depression or slough associated with one (1) or more of the following:

(i) Wabash River.

(ii) Ohio River.

(iii) The tributaries of item (i) or (ii).

- (B) Seasonally to permanently saturated or ponded.
 - (C) Water chemistry is circumneutral.
 - (D) Nutrient availability is not a defining characteristic of this wetland type.
 - (E) Composed of very poorly drained soils, usually not peat.
 - (F) Indicator plant species include Bald cypress (*Taxodium distichum*) and one (1) or more of the following:
 - (i) American storax (*Styrax americana*).
 - (ii) Bloodleaf (*Iresine rhizomatosa*).
 - (iii) Catbird grape (*Vitis palmata*).
 - (iv) Climbing hempweed (*Mikania scandens*).
 - (v) Featherfoil (*Hottonia inflata*).
 - (vi) Overcup oak (*Quercus lyrata*).
 - (vii) Swamp cottonwood (*Populus heterophylla*).
 - (viii) Water locust (*Gleditsia aquatica*).
 - (ix) White milkweed (*Asclepias perennis*).
- (7) “Designated uses” are those uses specified in this rule whether or not they are being attained.
- (8) “Dune and swale” means a complex of sand dunes and wetlands that includes the following characteristics:
- (A) Sand hills, divided by low lying areas referred to as swales, that:
 - (i) are located within the Little Calumet-Galien United States Geological Survey (USGS) eight (8) digit watershed (Hydrologic Unit Code (HUC) 04040001 or Chicago United States Geological Survey (USGS) eight (8) digit watershed (Hydrologic Unit Code (HUC) 07120003; and
 - (ii) may contain one (1) or more of the following:
 - (AA) Wet prairies.
 - (BB) Pannes.
 - (CC) Coastal remnant communities.
 - (B) Hydrology is ground water driven.
 - (C) Water chemistry is alkaline and carbonate rich.
 - (D) Nutrient availability is not a defining characteristic of this wetland type.
 - (E) Substrate is wet calcareous sand.
 - (F) Indicator plant species include one (1) or more of the following:
 - (i) Beach pea (*Lathyrus japonicus glaber*).
 - (ii) Common bog arrow grass (*Triglochin maritima*).
 - (iii) Dune goldenrod (*Solidago racemosa gillmanii*).
 - (iv) Dune thistle (*Cirsium pitcheri*).
 - (v) Dune willow (*Salix syrticola*).
 - (vi) Early fen sedge (*Carex crawei*).
 - (vii) False golden sedge (*Carex garberi*).
 - (viii) False heather (*Hudsonia tomentosa*).
 - (ix) Fringed gentian (*Gentiana crinita*).
 - (x) Golden sedge (*Carex aurea*).
 - (xi) Green yellow sedge (*Carex viridula*).
 - (xii) Hair bladderwort (*Utricularia subulata*).
 - (xiii) Horned bladderwort (*Utricularia cornuta*).

- (xiv) Humped bladderwort (*Utricularia gibba*).
- (xv) Indian paintbrush (*Castilleja coccinea*).
- (xvi) Jack pine (*Pinus banksiana*).
- (xvii) Jointweed (*Polygonella articulata*).
- (xviii) Kalm's St. John's wort (*Hypericum kalmianum*).
- (xix) Large yellow sedge (*Carex flava*).
- (xx) Northern panic grass (*Panicum boreale*).
- (xxi) Pale false foxglove (*Agalinis skinneriana*).
- (xxii) Prairie gray sedge (*Carex conoidea*).
- (xxiii) Rose gentian (*Sabatia angularis*).
- (xxiv) Sand club moss (*Selaginella rupestris*).
- (xxv) Sea rocket (*Cakile edentula*).
- (xxvi) Seaside spurge (*Euphorbia polygonifolia*).
- (xxvii) Small yellow lady's slipper (*Cypripedium calceolus parviflorum*).
- (xxviii) Tall nut rush (*Scleria triglomerata*).
- (xxix) Twig rush (*Cladium mariscoides*).
- (xxx) Wrinkle-sheathed spike (*Eleocharis olivacea*).

(9) "Duration", in regard to inundation or soil saturation, means the length of time, during a growing season, when:

- (A) water stands at or above the soil surface; or
- (B) the soil is saturated.

(10) "Endangered species" means one (1) of the following:

- (A) Endangered species as defined in 16 U.S.C. 1532(6) and listed pursuant to 16 U.S.C. 1533*.
- (B) Endangered species as defined in IC 14-22-34-1 and listed by the department of natural resources in 312 IAC 9**.

(11) "Existing uses" means those uses actually attained in the wetland on or after November 28, 1975, whether or not they are included under section 3 of this rule.

(12) "Fen" means a wetland that includes the following characteristics:

- (A) Formed from the discharge of water that travels through carbonate rich formations.
- (B) Located:
 - (i) in general, near glacial formations such as:
 - (AA) kames;
 - (BB) eskers; or
 - (CC) moraines; or
 - (ii) also near river bluffs or dunes and in flats associated with the glacial formations listed in item (i).
- (C) Hydrology is minerotrophic ground water.
- (D) The water regime is very slowly flowing water that fluctuates seasonally.
- (E) Water chemistry is alkaline and rich in carbonates.
- (F) Nutrient availability is low but with high mineral content.
- (G) Substrate is marl, peat, or muck.
- (H) Indicator plant species include one (1) or more of the following:
 - (i) Alder buckthorn (*Rhamnus alnifolia*).
 - (ii) Black ash (*Fraxinus nigra*).

- (iii) Bog goldenrod (*Solidago uliginosa*).
- (iv) Bog lobelia (*Lobelia kalmii*).
- (v) Bog valerian (*Valeriana uliginosa*).
- (vi) Common valerian (*Valeriana ciliata*).
- (vii) Dwarf birch (*Betula pumila*).
- (viii) Eastern white cedar (*Thuja occidentalis*).
- (ix) False asphodel (*Tofieldia glutinosa*).
- (x) Fen paniced sedge (*Carex prairea*).
- (xi) Fen star sedge (*Carex sterilis*).
- (xii) Grass of parnassus (*Parnassia glauca*).
- (xiii) Hair beak rush (*Rhynchospora capillacea*).
- (xiv) Hemlock parsley (*Conioselinum chinense*).
- (xv) Lance-leaved buckthorn (*Rhamnus lanceolata*).
- (xvi) Large yellow sedge (*Carex flava*).
- (xvii) Low calamint (*Satureja arkansana*).
- (xviii) Low nut rush (*Scleria verticillata*).
- (xix) Marsh bellflower (*Campanula uliginosa*).
- (xx) Marsh club moss (*Selaginella apoda*).
- (xxi) Marsh wild timothy (*Muhlenbergia glomerata*).
- (xxii) Mead's stiff sedge (*Carex meadii*).
- (xxiii) Narrow-leaved cotton grass (*Eriophorum angustifolium*).
- (xxiv) Narrow-leaved loosestrife (*Lysimachia quadriflora*).
- (xxv) Northern bog orchid (*Habenaria hyperborea huronensis*).
- (xxvi) Northern gooseberry (*Ribes hirtellum*).
- (xxvii) Ohio goldenrod (*Solidago ohioensis*).
- (xxviii) Prairie star sedge (*Carex interior*).
- (xxix) Rough bedstraw (*Galium asprellum*).
- (xxx) Rush aster (*Aster borealis*).
- (xxxi) Sage willow (*Salix candida*).
- (xxxii) Shrubby cinquefoil (*Potentilla fruticosa*).
- (xxxiii) Slender bog arrow grass (*Triglochin palustris*).
- (xxxiv) Small bladderwort (*Utricularia minor*).
- (xxxv) Small fringed gentian (*Gentiana procera*).
- (xxxvi) Snake-mouth orchid (*Pogonia ophioglossoides*).
- (xxxvii) Swamp goldenrod (*Solidago patula*).
- (xxxviii) Swamp thistle (*Cirsium muticum*).
- (xxxix) Sweet william phlox (*Phlox maculata*).
- (xl) Twig rush (*Cladium mariscoides*).
- (xli) White beak rush (*Rhynchospora alba*).
- (xlii) White lady's slipper (*Cypripedium candidum*).
- (xliii) Wicket spike rush (*Eleocharis rostellata*).

(13) "Frequency", in regard to inundation or soil saturation, means the periodicity of coverage of an area by surface water or soil saturation.

(14) "Growing season" means the portion of the year when soil temperature, measured twenty (20) inches below the surface, is above biological zero (0) (five (5) degrees Celsius or forty-one (41) degrees Fahrenheit).

(15) "Habitat" means the environment occupied by individuals of a particular

species, population, or community.

(16) “Inundated” means a condition of temporary or permanent water coverage of a land surface.

(17) “Marl” means a deposit of crumbling, earthy material composed of clays, carbonates of calcium and magnesium, and remnants of shells.

(18) “Marl beach” means a fen-like wetland that includes the following characteristics:

(A) Located along a lake shoreline mostly in the northeastern portion of Indiana.

(B) Shallowly inundated with water in the spring but dry during the summer.

(C) Water chemistry is alkaline.

(D) Nutrient availability is not a defining characteristic of this wetland type.

(E) Substrate is marl.

(F) Indicator plant species include one (1) or more of the following:

(i) Fen star sedge (*Carex sterilis*).

(ii) Flat-leaved bladderwort (*Utricularia intermedia*).

(iii) Golden-seeded spike rush (*Eleocharis elliptica*).

(iv) Hair beak-rush (*Rhynchospora capillacea*).

(v) Short-headed rush (*Juncus brachycephalus*).

(vi) Slender bog arrow grass (*Triglochin palustris*).

(vii) Twig rush (*Cladium mariscoides*).

(viii) Wicket spike rush (*Eleocharis rostellata*).

(ix) Wiry panic grass (*Panicum flexile*).

(19) “Minerotrophic” means a condition of having:

(A) inflowing water with a high specific conductivity resulting from the presence of dissolved cations; and

(B) peat that is saturated with bases resulting in the pH being close to neutral.

(20) “Muck flat” means a shoreline or lakeshore wetland that includes the following characteristics:

(A) Located within the glaciated portions of the northern half of Indiana.

(B) Has a basin water level that fluctuates during a season or from year to year in response to the amount of precipitation.

(C) Is usually inundated during high water periods and exposed periodically.

(D) Water chemistry is not a defining characteristic of this wetland type.

(E) Nutrient availability is not a defining characteristic of this wetland type.

(F) Substrate is peat.

(G) Indicator plant species include one (1) or more of the following:

(i) Autumn sedge (*Fimbristylis autumnalis*).

(ii) Black-fruited spike (*Eleocharis melanocarpa*).

(iii) Bog spike rush (*Eleocharis robbinsii*).

(iv) Brown-fruited rush (*Juncus pelocarpus*).

(v) Carey’s heartsease (*Polygonum careyi*).

(vi) Chestnut sedge (*Fimbristylis puberula*).

(vii) Cross milkwort (*Polygala cruciata aquilonia*).

(viii) Floating bladderwort (*Utricularia inflata minor*).

- (ix) Grass beak rush (*Rhynchospora globularis recognita*).
- (x) Horned beak rush (*Rhynchospora macrostachya*).
- (xi) Hyssop hedge nettle (*Stachys hyssopifolia*).
- (xii) Long-beaked bald rush (*Psilocarya scirpoides*).
- (xiii) Meadow beauty (*Rhexia virginica*).
- (xiv) Netted nut rush (*Scleria reticularis*).
- (xv) Pipewort (*Eriocaulon septangulare*).
- (xvi) Pursh's tufted bulrush (*Scirpus purshianus*).
- (xvii) Round-headed rush (*Juncus scirpoides*).
- (xviii) Sand panic grass (*Panicum spretum*).
- (xix) Sessile water horehound (*Lycopus amplexans*).
- (xx) Slender-leaved goldenrod (*Solidago tenuifolia*).
- (xxi) Smith's tufted bulrush (*Scirpus smithii*).
- (xxii) Southern yellow flax (*Linum intercursum*).
- (xxiii) Stiff yellow flax (*Linum striatum*).
- (xxiv) Tall yellow-eyed grass (*Xyris difformis*).
- (xxv) Umbrella sedge (*Fuirena pumila*).
- (xxvi) Warty panic grass (*Panicum verrucosum*).
- (xxvii) Water pennywort (*Hydrocotyle umbellata*).
- (xxviii) Wrinkle-sheathed spike (*Eleocharis olivacea*).
- (xxix) Yellow-eyed grass (*Xyris torta*).

(21) "Practicable" means available and capable of being done after taking into consideration cost, existing technology, and logistics in light of overall project purposes.

(22) "Rehabilitation" means the remediation of factors causing degradation of existing and designated uses of a wetland.

(23) "Restoration" means the manipulation of a site for the purpose of returning the site, which was previously a wetland, back into a wetland.

(24) "Sand flat" means a shoreline or lakeshore wetland located in the northern portion of Indiana that has the same characteristics as a muck flat with the exception that the substrate is composed of sand.

(25) "Saturated" means a situation where all easily drained voids between soil particles in the root zone are temporarily or permanently filled with water up to the soil surface at a pressure greater than atmospheric pressure.

(26) "Sinkhole pond" means a wetland that includes the following characteristics:

- (A) Located within depressions formed by chemical and physical weathering of the underlying limestone.
- (B) Found in the karst region of southern Indiana.
- (C) Permanently inundated or saturated with water and dry only in drought years.
- (D) Water chemistry is alkaline to circumneutral.
- (E) Nutrient availability is not a defining characteristic of this wetland type.
- (F) Substrate is not a defining characteristic of this wetland type.
- (G) Indicator plant species include one (1) or more of the following:
 - (i) Branched bur reed (*Sparganium angrocladum*).
 - (ii) Bristly sedge (*Carex comosa*).
 - (iii) Broad-leaved paniced sedge (*Carex decomposita*).

- (iv) Humped bladderwort (*Utricularia gibba*).
 - (v) Sharp scaled manna grass (*Glyceria acutiflora*).
 - (vi) Swamp loosestrife (*Decodon verticillatus*).
 - (vii) Three-way sedge (*Dulichlum arundinaceum*).
 - (viii) Water-hissop (*Bacopa rotundifolia*).
- (27) “Sinkhole swamp” means a wetland that has the following characteristics:
- (A) Located within depressions formed by chemical and physical weathering of the underlying limestone.
 - (B) Found in the karst region of southern Indiana.
 - (C) Permanently inundated or saturated with water and dry only in drought years.
 - (D) Water chemistry is alkaline to circumneutral.
 - (E) Nutrient availability is not a defining characteristic of this wetland type.
 - (F) Substrate is not a defining characteristic of this wetland type.
 - (G) Indicator plant species include one (1) or more of the following:
 - (i) Broad-leafed paniced sedge (*Carex decomposita*).
 - (ii) Greater hop sedge (*Carex gigantea*).
 - (iii) Horned beak rush (*Rhynchospora corniculata*).
 - (iv) Marsh elder (*Itea virginica*).
 - (v) Netted chain fern (*Woodwardia areolata*).
 - (vi) Small spearwort (*Ranunculus pusillus*).
 - (vii) Swamp cottonwood (*Populus heterophylla*).
 - (viii) Walter's St. John's wort (*Triadenum walteri*).
- (28) “Threatened species” means one (1) or more of the following:
- (A) “Threatened species” as defined in 16 U.S.C. 1532(20) and listed pursuant to 16 U.S.C. 1533*.
 - (B) “Threatened species” as defined in 312 IAC 9-1-14 and listed by the department of natural resources in 312 IAC 9**.
- (29) “Waters” or “waters of the state” has the meaning set forth in IC 13-11-2-265.
- (30) “Wetland” means an area that is inundated or saturated by surface or ground water at a frequency and duration sufficient to support, and that under normal circumstances does support, a prevalence of vegetation typically adapted for life in saturated soil conditions. Wetlands generally include swamps, marshes, bogs, and similar areas. For the purpose of this rule, wetlands will be determined and delineated using the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Wetland Delineation Manual, Technical Report Y-87-1, January 1987***.

*The federal endangered and threatened species listed by the United States Fish and Wildlife Service pursuant to 16 U.S.C. 1533 is incorporated by reference. Copies of this list may be obtained from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402 or from the Indiana Department of Environmental Management, Office of Water Quality, Indiana Government Center-North, 100 North Senate Avenue, Room 1255, Indianapolis, Indiana 46206.

**312 IAC 9 is incorporated by reference. Copies of this list may be obtained from the Indiana Department of Natural Resources, Indiana Government Center-South, 402 West Washington Street, Indianapolis, Indiana 46206 or from the Indiana Department of

Environmental Management, Office of Water Quality, Indiana Government Center-North, 100 North Senate Avenue, Room 1255, Indianapolis, Indiana 46206.

***The Corps of Engineers Wetlands Delineation Manual, Technical Report Y-87-1 is incorporated by reference. Copies of this manual may be obtained from the U.S. Army Engineer Waterways Experiment Station, 3909 Halls Ferry Road, Vicksburg, Mississippi 39180 or from the Indiana Department of Environmental Management, Office of Water Quality, Indiana Government Center-North, 100 North Senate Avenue, Room 1255, Indianapolis, Indiana 46206. (*Water Pollution Control Board; 327 IAC 2-1.8-2*)

327 IAC 2-1.8-3 Wetland designated uses

Authority: IC 13-14-8-1; IC 13-14-8-2

Affected: IC 13-18-3; IC 13-18-4

Sec. 3. The following uses are designated by the water pollution control board for all wetlands:

(1) Be capable of supporting a well-balanced biotic community that is composed of the flora and fauna typical of the wetland type, including the following:

(A) Aquatic organisms, that may include the following:

- (i)** Fish.
- (ii)** Crustaceans.
- (iii)** Mollusks.
- (iv)** Insects.
- (v)** Annelids.
- (vi)** Planktonic organisms.

(B) Wetland flora.

(C) Resident and transient wildlife species, including water dependent mammals, birds, reptiles, and amphibians.

(2) Allow surface and ground water movement that may include low water stream flow, ground water discharge, ground water recharge, and peak flow suppression.

(3) Provide recreational and natural aesthetic uses.

(*Water Pollution Control Board; 327 IAC 2-1.8-3*)

327 IAC 2-1.8-4 Classification of wetlands

Authority: IC 13-14-8-1; IC 13-14-8-2

Affected: IC 13-18-3; IC 13-18-4

Sec. 4. A wetland, other than a wetland that has been designated as an outstanding state resource water or an outstanding national resource water, shall be classified as a Tier I or a Tier II wetland based upon the wetland's sensitivity to disturbance, rarity, and potential to be adequately replaced by compensatory mitigation. A wetland shall be classified as follows:

(1) Tier I unless the wetland is classified as a Tier II wetland under subdivision (2).

(2) Tier II if the wetland is one (1) of the following types:

- (A)** Acid bog.
- (B)** Circumneutral bog.
- (C)** Cypress swamp.

- (D) Fen.**
- (E) Dune and swale.**
- (F) Muck flat.**
- (G) Sinkhole pond.**
- (H) Sinkhole swamp.**
- (I) Sand flat.**
- (J) Marl beach.**

(Water Pollution Control Board; 327 IAC 2-1.8-4)

327 IAC 2-1.8-5 Wetland antidegradation implementation standard and procedures

Authority: IC 13-14-8-1; IC 13-14-8-2

**Affected: IC 13-18-3; IC 13-18-4; IC 13-18-7; IC 13-23-13; IC 13-24-1; IC 13-25-5;
IC 36-9-27**

Sec. 5. (a) Designated and existing uses for Tier I and Tier II wetlands must be maintained and protected so that impacts to a wetland do not result in a net loss of wetland acreage or uses, except as allowed by this section.

(b) The following antidegradation requirements apply to wetlands:

(1) For a Tier I wetland, designated and existing uses must be maintained and protected, and no degradation shall be allowed unless the following are demonstrated to the commissioner's satisfaction prior to any impact occurring to the Tier I wetland:

(A) There is no practicable alternative that would have less adverse impact on the wetland ecosystem.

(B) The impact will not result in significant degradation to the aquatic ecosystem, as determined using the criteria set forth in 40 CFR 230.10(c)*.

(C) Potential adverse impacts to the wetland will be minimized.

(D) Compensatory mitigation will replace the impacted wetland and its uses with a wetland of the same type that supports, at a minimum, uses equal to the designated and existing uses of the impacted wetland unless it is determined to be unnecessary by the commissioner because no significant impacts to water quality will occur. Wetland impacts greater than one-tenth (0.1) acre shall be considered significant. For all other impacts, the commissioner shall consider the following factors to determine whether a project will have a significant impact on water quality:

(i) Whether the purpose of the project is to maintain, repair, or rehabilitate existing structures. For purposes of this item, structures do not include drains or other drainage structures defined or regulated by IC 36-9-27.

(ii) The secondary and cumulative impacts of the project.

(iii) The proximity and hydrologic connection of the wetland proposed to be impacted to other waterbodies.

(iv) The duration of the activity associated with the project.

(v) The plant species diversity and fish and wildlife habitat components of the water to be impacted.

(vi) Whether the project is being undertaken to control, abate, or

correct an environmental problem or threat to the environment, including a response action pursuant to one (1) of the following:

(AA) The Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (42 U.S.C. 9601)*.

(BB) A corrective action pursuant to the Resource Conservation Recovery Act (42 U.S.C. 6901)*.

(CC) An underground storage tank corrective action under IC 13-23-13.

(DD) A remediation of petroleum releases under IC 13-24-1.

(EE) A voluntary remediation under IC 13-25-5.

(FF) An abatement or correction of any polluted condition under IC 13-18-7.

(2) For a Tier II wetland, the following requirements apply:

(A) Designated and existing uses shall be maintained and protected and no degradation shall be allowed unless the following are demonstrated to the commissioner's satisfaction prior to any impact occurring to the Tier II wetland:

(i) There is no practicable alternative that would have less adverse impact on the wetland ecosystem. Practicable alternatives are presumed to be available for a Tier II wetland unless it is clearly demonstrated otherwise.

(ii) Potential adverse impacts to the wetland will be minimized.

(iii) The impact will not result in significant degradation to the aquatic ecosystem, as determined using the criteria set forth in 40 CFR 230.10(c)*.

(B) Compensatory mitigation shall be required for all impacts to Tier II wetlands and shall be:

(i) performed to replace the existing Tier II wetland and its uses with a wetland of the same type that supports, at a minimum, uses equal to the designated and existing uses of the impacted wetland; and

(ii) completed by the applicant and determined to be successful by the department prior to the department's authorization of any impact to the wetland.

(C) The applicant shall demonstrate, using the procedures set forth in 327 IAC 17-3-5, that the proposed degradation is necessary to accommodate important social or economic development in the area in which the waterbody is located.

(D) Upon receipt of a complete antidegradation demonstration, the commissioner shall provide public notice, request comment, and, if requested, schedule and hold a public meeting on the demonstration.

(c) In addition to the other provisions of this section, the commissioner shall consider the following in determining whether to allow an impact to a wetland:

(1) The designated and existing uses that a wetland provides.

(2) The anticipated effect of the proposed impact on a wetland that:

(A) permanently or seasonally contains a threatened or endangered species; or

- (B) provides habitat for a threatened or endangered species; as determined after consultation with the department of natural resources.
- (3) Water quality impacts, including the cumulative impacts in a watershed, that may be a consequence of approving a request to impact a wetland.

(d) The commissioner shall ensure that no degradation of a wetland designated as an outstanding national resource water (ONRW) will occur. Degradation to these wetlands is prohibited unless the following conditions are met:

- (1) The impact will last less than twelve (12) months.
- (2) The person intending to cause the impact first receives authorization from the department for the impact.
- (3) The applicant minimizes and justifies the short term, temporary impact to the satisfaction of the commissioner.
- (4) The applicant demonstrates to the commissioner that no practicable alternative exists to avoid the impact using the criteria set forth in 327 IAC 17-3-5.
- (5) The applicant remediates any impact to the wetland.

***40 CFR 230.10(c), 42 U.S.C. 9601, and 42 U.S.C. 6901 are incorporated by reference. Copies of these laws may be obtained from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402 or from the Indiana Department of Environmental Management, Office of Water Quality, Indiana Government Center-North, 100 North Senate Avenue, Room 1255, Indianapolis, Indiana 46206. (*Water Pollution Control Board; 327 IAC 2-1.8-5*)**

327 IAC 2-1.8-6 Minimum water quality criteria for wetlands

Authority: IC 13-14-8-1; IC 13-14-8-2

Affected: IC 13-18-3; IC 13-18-4

Sec. 6. (a) In addition to the criteria set forth in subsections (b), (c), and (d), the following criteria apply at all times and places to wetlands:

(1) For wetlands located within the Great Lakes Basin, water quality criteria set forth in:

- (A) 327 IAC 2-1.5-8(b);**
- (B) 327 IAC 2-1.5-8(c)(1);**
- (C) 327 IAC 2-1.5-8(c)(5); and**
- (D) 327 IAC 2-1.5-8(e).**

(2) For wetlands located outside of the Great Lakes Basin, water quality criteria set forth in:

- (A) 327 IAC 2-1-6(a);**
- (B) 327 IAC 2-1-6(b)(1);**
- (C) 327 IAC 2-1-6(b)(5); and**
- (D) 327 IAC 2-1-6(d).**

(b) Hydrological conditions necessary to support the biological, chemical, and physical characteristics naturally present in wetlands shall be protected to prevent significant adverse impacts on the following:

- (1) Water temperature variations.**

- (2) The chemical, nutrient, and dissolved oxygen regime of a wetland.
- (3) The movement of aquatic fauna.
- (4) The pH range of a wetland.
- (5) Water flows, levels, or elevations.
- (6) Extent and duration of saturation and inundation.

(c) Water quality necessary to support existing habitats and the populations of water dependent flora and fauna shall be protected to prevent significant adverse impacts on the following:

- (1) Food supplies for aquatic life and wildlife.
- (2) Reproductive and nursery areas.

(d) If the source of fecal contamination is shown to be solely from uncontrollable, nonanthropogenic sources, such as wildlife or waterfowl, a use attainability analysis may be conducted and used to propose a change to the designated use in accordance with 40 CFR 130.10. (*Water Pollution Control Board; 327 IAC 2-1.8-6*)

327 IAC 2-1.8-7 Criteria to designate a wetland as an outstanding national resource water

Authority: IC 13-14-8-1; IC 13-14-8-2

Affected: IC 13-18-3; IC 13-18-4; IC 14-31-1-8; IC 14-31-1-11

Sec. 7. A wetland that may be considered for designation as an outstanding national resource water includes a wetland that is recognized for one (1) or more of the following reasons:

- (1) Protection through official action, such as:
 - (A) federal or state law;
 - (B) presidential or secretarial action;
 - (C) international treaty; or
 - (D) interstate compact.
- (2) Exceptional recreational significance.
- (3) Exceptional ecological significance.
- (4) Other special environmental, recreational, or ecological attributes.
- (5) Designation as an outstanding national resource water that is reasonably necessary for the protection of other waters similarly designated.

(*Water Pollution Control Board; 327 IAC 2-1.8-7*)

327 IAC 2-1.8-8 Procedures for designating a wetland as an outstanding national resource water

Authority: IC 13-14-8

Affected: IC 13-14-9; IC 13-18-3; IC 13-18-4

Sec. 8. (a) A wetland may be designated as an outstanding national resource water (ONRW) only by the general assembly after recommendations for designation are made to the general assembly by the water pollution control board and the environmental quality service council.

- (b) Before recommending the designation of an ONRW, the department shall

provide for an adequate public notice and comment period regarding the designation. The commissioner shall present a summary of the comments and information received during the comment period and the department's recommendation concerning designation no later than ninety (90) days after the end of the comment period. (*Water Pollution Control Board; 327 IAC 2-1.8-8*)

SECTION 2. 327 IAC 17 IS ADDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS:

ARTICLE 17. WATER QUALITY CERTIFICATION AND SURFACE WATER MODIFICATION PERMIT

Rule 1. General Provisions

327 IAC 17-1-1 Purpose

Authority: IC 13-13-5-1; IC 13-13-5-2; IC 13-18-3-1; IC 13-18-3-2

Affected: IC 13-18-3; IC 13-18-4

Sec. 1. (a) This article governs the issuance of water quality certifications by the department under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act, 33 U.S.C. 1341 and the issuance of state surface water modification permits. This article establishes the requirements to obtain either a state surface water modification permit or a state water quality certification for activities that may affect waters of the state.

(b) It is the purpose of this article, consistent with the Clean Water Act, to maintain the chemical, physical, and biological integrity of the waters of the state and achieve no overall net loss of the existing wetlands resource base with respect to wetlands acreage and existing and designated uses in the state. (*Water Pollution Control Board; 327 IAC 17-1-1*)

327 IAC 17-1-2 Applicability: Section 401 water quality certifications

Authority: IC 13-13-5-1; IC 13-13-5-2; IC 13-18-3-1; IC 13-18-3-2

Affected: IC 13-18-3; IC 13-18-4

Sec. 2. (a) Section 401(a)(1) of the Clean Water Act requires that an applicant for a federal license or permit to conduct any activity, including the construction or operation of facilities, that may result in any discharge into waters of the United States, shall obtain, from the state where the discharge does or will originate, a water quality certification that the discharge will comply with applicable provisions of Sections 301, 302, 303, 306, and 307 of the Clean Water Act (33 U.S.C. 1311, 33 U.S.C. 1312, 33 U.S.C. 1313, 33 U.S.C. 1316, and 33 U.S.C. 1317). Section 401(d) of the Clean Water Act requires the water quality certification to set forth any requirements necessary to assure that the applicant will comply with the applicable provisions of the Clean Water Act and state law, including water quality standards.

(b) Federal permits or licenses to which this rule applies include the following:

(1) A permit from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers issued pursuant to either of the following:

(A) Section 10 of the River and Harbors Act (33 U.S.C. 41) .

(B) Section 404 of the Clean Water Act (33 U.S.C. 1344).

(2) A license issued by the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission.

(Water Pollution Control Board; 327 IAC 17-1-2)

327 IAC 17-1-3 Applicability: state surface water modification permits

Authority: IC 13-13-5-1; IC 13-13-5-2; IC 13-18-3-1; IC 13-18-3-2

Affected: IC 13-18-3; IC 13-18-4

Sec. 3. (a) Except as provided in subsection (b), a surface water modification permit is required for the following activities that affect waters of the state that are not waters of the United States:

- (1) Dredging.**
- (2) Filling.**
- (3) Excavation.**
- (4) Mechanical clearing of vegetation.**

(b) A surface water modification permit is not required for the following:

- (1) A discharge regulated by a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit.**
- (2) A discharge regulated by a water quality certification.**
- (3) A discharge into a prior converted wetland.**
- (4) Discharges, except as provided in subsection (c), resulting from the following activities:**

(A) Normal farming, silviculture, or ranching activities, such as one (1) or more of the following:

- (i) Plowing.**
- (ii) Seeding.**
- (iii) Cultivating.**
- (iv) Minor drainage.**
- (v) Harvesting for the production of food, fiber, and forest products.**
- (vi) Upland soil and water conservation practices.**

(B) Maintenance, including emergency reconstruction, of one (1) or more of the following:

- (i) Recently damaged parts.**
- (ii) Currently serviceable structures, such as:**
 - (AA) dikes;**
 - (BB) dams;**
 - (CC) levees;**
 - (DD) groins;**
 - (EE) riprap;**
 - (FF) breakwaters;**
 - (GG) causeways; and**
 - (HH) bridge abutments or approaches.**

(iii) Transportation structures.

(C) Construction or maintenance of farm roads, forest roads, or temporary roads for moving mining equipment if these roads are constructed and maintained in accordance with best management practices to assure the

following:

- (i) Flow and circulation patterns and chemical and biological characteristics of the waters of the state are not impaired.
- (ii) The reach of the waters of the state is not reduced.
- (iii) Any adverse effect on the aquatic environment is minimized.
- (D) Construction or maintenance of farm ponds, stock ponds, or irrigation ditches or the maintenance of drainage ditches.

(c) A surface water modification permit shall be required for any discharge of pollutants into waters of the state that would otherwise be exempted under subsection (b)(4) if:

- (1) the discharge would bring an area of the water into a use to which it was not previously subject; or
- (2) the flow or circulation of the water may be impaired or the reach reduced by the discharge.

(d) In the event that the Corps of Engineers determines subsequently to the department's issuance of a surface water modification permit that a corps permit is required, then the surface water modification permit may serve as a water quality certification for purposes of Section 401 of the Clean Water Act. (*Water Pollution Control Board; 327 IAC 17-1-3*)

327 IAC 17-1-4 Definitions

Authority: IC 13-13-5-1; IC 13-13-5-2; IC 13-18-3-2

Affected: IC 13-11-2-265

Sec. 4. In addition to the applicable definitions contained in IC 13-11-2, the following definitions apply throughout this article:

- (1) "Adjacent property owner" means an owner of land that is close to, neighboring, or not widely separated from the site of a proposed project that is the subject of a water quality certification or surface water modification permit application.
- (2) "Administrator" means the administrator of the United States Environmental Protection Agency or an authorized representative, including the regional administrator for Region V.
- (3) "Applicable provisions of federal and state law" means the provisions of Sections 301, 302, 303, 306, and 307 of the Clean Water Act (33 U.S.C. 1311, 33 U.S.C. 1312, 33 U.S.C. 1313, 33 U.S.C. 1316, and 33 U.S.C. 1317) and other appropriate provisions of Indiana law, including state water quality standards.
- (4) "Applicant", for purposes of an application for a water quality certification or a surface water modification permit, means one (1) or more of the following:
 - (A) A responsible corporate officer in a corporation.
 - (B) A general partner or the proprietor, respectively, of a partnership or sole proprietorship.
 - (C) A principle executive officer or ranking elected official for a municipality, state or federal agency, or other political subdivision.
 - (D) An individual.
- (5) "Certification" as used in this article means a state water quality certification

required by Section 401 of the Clean Water Act.

(6) “Channel” means the flow path of a waterway, including streams, ditches, rivers, and other related water courses.

(7) “Channelization” means the alteration of a stream channel either by dredging, excavating, or bank armoring in order to straighten, deepen, or otherwise alter the flow path and velocity of water traveling within the channel.

(8) “Clean Water Act” means the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1341).

(9) “Commencement” means the initiation of activities that:

(A) are necessary to accomplish the construction of a project authorized by this article; and

(B) include, for example, but are not limited to, one (1) or more of the following conducted within areas regulated under this article:

(i) Site grading.

(ii) Clearing of vegetation.

(iii) Creation of haul roads.

(10) “Commissioner” means the commissioner of the department of environmental management.

(11) “Compensatory mitigation” means the restoration, creation, or rehabilitation of a wetland or other waters of the state to compensate for losses of designated and existing uses.

(12) “Corps general permit” means a permit that:

(A) authorizes a category of discharges of dredged or fill material under the Clean Water Act where the categories of discharge:

(i) are similar in nature;

(ii) will cause only minimal adverse environmental effects when performed separately; and

(iii) will have only minimal cumulative adverse effect on the environment; and

(B) is issued by the Corps of Engineers pursuant to 33 U.S.C. 1344(e).

(13) “Corps individual permit” means a permit issued by the Corps of Engineers pursuant to 33 U.S.C. 1344(a).

(14) “Corps of Engineers” means the United States Department of the Army, Corps of Engineers.

(15) “Creation” means the manipulation of a site that previously has not been a wetland into a wetland site.

(16) “Cumulative impacts” means the effects on waters of the state that are attributable to the collective effect of discharges, secondary effects and other activities associated with other projects.

(17) “Deep water” means areas that are permanently inundated at mean annual water depths greater than six and six-tenths (6.6) feet. These are areas that are not wetlands but may be adjacent to or surrounded by wetlands.

(18) “Department” means the department of environmental management.

(19) “Emergent wetland” means a wetland that is characterized by erect, rooted, herbaceous hydrophytes, excluding mosses and lichens.

(20) “Enhancement” means the conversion of one wetland type to another with a higher perceived value; it is considered to be an impact to a wetland’s existing and

designated uses.

(21) “Farmed wetland” means a wetland that meets the following conditions:

(A) Was drained, dredged, filled, leveled, or otherwise manipulated prior to December 23, 1985, in order to make possible the production of an agricultural commodity.

(B) An agricultural commodity was produced at least once prior to December 23, 1985.

(C) Specific wetland hydrology criteria continues to be met after manipulation of the site.

(D) The wetland site remains in agricultural use.

(22) “Fill material” means substances that meet the following:

(A) Earthen material, including but not limited to, rock, gravel, sand, or soil that when placed in position causes one (1) or more of the following:

(i) Replacement of any portion of a water of the state with dry land.

(ii) Change in the bottom elevation of any portion of a water of the state.

(B) Are not discharges that are covered by:

(i) proposed or final effluent limitation guidelines and standards under Section 301, 304, or 306 of the Clean Water Act; or

(ii) an NPDES (National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System) permit issued under Section 402 of the Clean Water Act.

(23) “Final decision” means a decision by the commissioner to issue, deny, modify, revoke, or waive a Section 401 water quality certification or surface water modification permit.

(24) “Forested wetland” means a wetland dominated by woody vegetation that has a diameter, at breast height, greater than three (3) inches, regardless of total height. Wetlands that have been cleared of woody vegetation within five (5) years previous to the project will be considered forested wetlands by the department.

(25) “Mechanical clearing” means an activity conducted in an area defined as a wetland that results in the following:

(A) Removal of trees, shrubs, and other vegetation through the use of tracked or wheeled vehicles, such as bulldozers, hydraulic excavators, or backhoes.

(B) The soil and the root systems of vegetation are disturbed by this activity.

(26) “Open water” means areas of a wetland that are permanently inundated at mean annual water depths less than or equal to six and six-tenths (6.6) feet. These areas may contain little or no vegetation.

(27) “Permit” as used in this article means a state surface water modification permit.

(28) “Practicable” means available and capable of being done after taking into consideration cost, existing technology, and logistics in light of project purposes.

(29) “Preservation” means the maintenance and protection of a wetland as a wetland in perpetuity via a deed restriction or a conservation easement to insure that designated and existing uses are protected from anthropogenic activities.

(30) “Prior converted wetland” means a wetland that meets the following conditions:

(A) Was converted to cropland prior to December 23, 1985.

(B) Was used to produce an agricultural commodity at least once before

December 23, 1985.

(C) Did not support woody vegetation on December 23, 1985.

(D) As of December 23, 1985, the wetland site was inundated, in fifty percent (50%) or more of the years, for the lesser of the following periods of time:

(i) Fifteen (15) or less consecutive days during the growing season.

(ii) Ten percent (10%) of the growing season.

(31) “Rehabilitation” means the remediation of factors causing degradation of existing and designated uses of a wetland.

(32) “Relocation” means the alteration of the flow line of a waterway, including new alignments, tiling, piping, or other related practices.

(33) “Restoration” means the manipulation of a site that previously was a wetland by returning the site to wetland.

(34) “Scrub-shrub wetland” means a wetland dominated by woody vegetation having a height greater than three and two-tenths (3.2) feet and a stem diameter less than three (3) inches. This includes true shrubs, young trees, and trees or shrubs stunted by environmental conditions.

(35) “Secondary impacts” means impacts on waters of the state that are associated with a discharge but do not result from the actual discharge.

(36) “Shaping or other alteration” means:

(A) the manipulation of streambanks to make the channel wider, narrower, deeper, or shallower; or

(B) an alteration of the slopes of streambanks.

(37) “Surface water modification permit” means an authorization issued by the department of environmental management for the following activities affecting waters of the state that are not waters of the United States:

(A) Dredging.

(B) Filling.

(C) Excavation.

(D) Mechanical clearing of vegetation.

(38) “Tier I wetland” means a wetland classified as such according to 327 IAC 2-1.8-4.

(39) “Tier II wetland” means a wetland classified as such according to 327 IAC 2-1.8-4.

(40) “Water dependent” means a project that requires access to, proximity to, or siting within a waterbody in order to fulfill the basic purpose of the project.

(41) “Water quality certification” means a water quality certification issued by the department pursuant to Section 401 of the Clean Water Act and state law.

(42) “Waters” or “waters of the state” has the meaning set forth in IC 13-11-2-265.

(43) “Waters of the United States” has the meaning set forth in 33 CFR 328.*

(44) “Watershed” means a geographic region within which water drains into a particular river, stream, or other body of water.

(45) “Wetland” means an area that is inundated or saturated by surface or ground water at a frequency and duration sufficient to support and, that under normal circumstances, does support a prevalence of vegetation typically adapted for life in saturated soil conditions. Wetlands generally include swamps, marshes, bogs, and similar areas. For the purpose of this article, wetlands will be determined and delineated using the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Wetland Delineation Manual,

Technical Report Y-87-1, January 1987**.

***33 CFR 328 is incorporated by reference. Copies of this document may be obtained from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402 or from the Indiana Department of Environmental Management, Office of Water Quality, Indiana Government Center-North, 100 North Senate Avenue, Room 1255, Indianapolis, Indiana 46206.**

****The Corps of Engineers Wetlands Delineation Manual, Technical Report Y-87-1 is incorporated by reference. Copies of this manual may be obtained from the U.S. Army Engineer Waterways Experiment Station, 3909 Halls Ferry Road, Vicksburg, Mississippi 39180 or from the Indiana Department of Environmental Management, Office of Water Quality, Indiana Government Center-North, 100 North Senate Avenue, Room 1255, Indianapolis, Indiana 46206. (*Water Pollution Control Board; 327 IAC 17-1-4*)**

Rule 2. Application and Notice

327 IAC 17-2-1 Application requirements

Authority: IC 13-13-5-1; IC 13-13-5-2; IC 13-18-3-1; IC 13-18-3-2

Affected: IC 4-21.5-3-7; IC 13-18-3; IC 13-18-4

Sec. 1. (a) An application for a water quality certification or a surface water modification permit must be submitted to and approved by the commissioner in advance of commencement of the project and must:

- (1) be on a form approved by the commissioner;**
- (2) be complete;**
- (3) be legible;**
- (4) contain the signed statement required by subsection (b);**
- (5) be signed by the applicant;**
- (6) include a wetland delineation performed in accordance with procedures established by the Corps of Engineers according to the Corps of Engineers Wetlands Delineation Manual, Technical Report Y-87-1 (January 1987)*, depicting all wetlands on the subject property;**
- (7) provide a list of names and addresses of property owners adjacent to the proposed project, those that own the land where the project is proposed to be conducted, and those the applicant has reason to believe could be aggrieved or adversely affected persons under IC 4-21.5-3-7(a);**
- (8) provide the alternatives analysis described by 327 IAC 17-3-4(b) and 327 IAC 17-3-5(b); and**
- (9) include a preliminary compensatory mitigation plan that is designed to meet the requirements of 327 IAC 17-4.**

(b) An application required by subsection (a) must contain the statement, signed by the applicant, "I certify under penalty of law that this document and all attachments were prepared under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gather and evaluate the information submitted. The information submitted is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate, and

complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for knowing violations.”.

(c) If the applicant is a corporation or otherwise not an individual, the application must contain the name of the individual who shall be primarily responsible for the project that is to be certified.

(d) The applicant has the burden of proving that its project will comply with the applicable provisions of federal and state law.

***The Corps of Engineers Wetlands Delineation Manual, Technical Report Y-87-1 is incorporated by reference. Copies of this manual may be obtained from the U.S. Army Engineer Waterways Experiment Station, 3909 Halls Ferry Road, Vicksburg, Mississippi 39180 or from the Indiana Department of Environmental Management, Office of Water Quality, Indiana Government Center-North, 100 North Senate Avenue, Room 1255, Indianapolis, Indiana 46206. (Water Pollution Control Board; 327 IAC 17-2-1)**

327 IAC 17-2-2 Application review time schedule

Authority: IC 13-13-5-1; IC 13-13-5-2; IC 13-18-3-1; IC 13-18-3-2

Affected: IC 4-22-2-37.1; IC 13-18-3; IC 13-18-4

Sec. 2. (a) An application review period begins on the day the department determines the application to be complete.

(b) The department shall make a completeness determination within thirty (30) working days of receipt of an application or additional information requested under this subsection. If an application is determined to be incomplete, the department shall send a written notice of deficiency to the applicant that includes the following:

- (1) A listing of each portion of the application determined to be incomplete.**
- (2) An explanation of what additional information is required to complete the application.**

(c) The applicant must submit the additional information requested under subsection (b) within sixty (60) days of receipt of the notice of deficiency unless the commissioner and the applicant agree to an extension pursuant to subsection (f).

(d) An application may be denied and returned to the applicant if the applicant fails to submit the requested additional information within the time frame specified in subsection (c).

(e) When an application is determined to be complete, the department shall do the following as necessary:

- (1) Suspend the processing of the application if the department determines any of the following:**
 - (A) More information is necessary to complete project review.**
 - (B) An antidegradation demonstration must be prepared pursuant to 327 IAC 17-3-5(h) or additional information is needed pursuant to 327 IAC 17-3-**

5(j) or 327 IAC 17-3-5(l) concerning the antidegradation demonstration submittal.

(C) Additional time is necessary for the applicant to finalize a compensatory mitigation plan that meets the requirements of 327 IAC 17-4.

A suspension resulting under clause (A), (B), or (C) shall begin on the mailing date printed on the department's notice sent to the applicant concerning requirements pursuant to clause (A), (B), or (C), and the suspension shall end after the department has had a thirty (30) working day period to determine if the applicant's submission is adequate to allow completion of the project review.

(2) Process the application and make a decision within ninety (90) days unless either or both of the following occur:

(A) If an applicant requires additional time to respond to comments received under section 3(d) of this rule, the department's ninety (90) day period for producing a decision shall be extended by the amount of time requested by the applicant to respond to written comments.

(B) If the department issues a supplemental public notice and comment period, the department's ninety (90) day period for producing a decision shall be extended by an additional thirty (30) days and the time necessary for the applicant to respond to written comments.

(f) If a request for a public hearing or meeting is granted under section 5 of this rule, the department shall have an additional thirty (30) days to issue a decision on the application.

(g) The commissioner and an applicant may agree in writing to extend the time allowed under this section for a decision to be made on an application as long as no extension exceeds one (1) year from the date of the department's receipt of the original application. (*Water Pollution Control Board; 327 IAC 17-2-2*)

327 IAC 17-2-3 Public notice of applications for water quality certifications and surface water modification permits

Authority: IC 13-13-5-1; IC 13-13-5-2; IC 13-18-3-1; IC 13-18-3-2

Affected: IC 13-18-3; IC 13-18-4

Sec. 3. (a) Except as provided in subsection (f) and 327 IAC 17-5-2(c), the commissioner shall provide public notice of and an opportunity to comment on complete applications submitted to the department for water quality certifications and surface water modification permits.

(b) The public notice must contain the following information:

(1) The applicable statutory and regulatory authority.

(2) The name and address of the applicant and, if any, the applicant's agent.

(3) The name, address, and telephone number of the department's employee who may be contacted concerning the application.

(4) The location of the proposed project, including the fourteen (14) digit hydrologic code of the watershed where the project is located.

(5) A brief description of the proposed project, including the following:

- (A) Its purpose and intended use.
 - (B) A description of any structures that are to be erected.
 - (C) The type, composition, and quantity of materials to be disposed of or discharged.
 - (D) Possible impacts to wetlands, streams, or other waters of the state.
 - (E) A description of any compensatory mitigation proposed by the applicant.
- (6) A statement telling where the public may view or obtain a copy of the plan and elevation drawing, if reproducible, showing the general and specific site location.
 - (7) A statement that the comment period deadline is thirty (30) calendar days from the date of mailing of the public notice unless otherwise specified.
 - (8) A statement that any person may request in writing that a public hearing or meeting be held to consider the application.

- (c) The department shall provide notice of a complete application to the following:
 - (1) The applicant.
 - (2) Adjacent property owners and other potentially affected persons, as provided by the applicant under section 1(a)(7) of this rule.
 - (3) The following agencies:
 - (A) Department of natural resources.
 - (B) United States Environmental Protection Agency.
 - (C) United States Fish and Wildlife Service.
 - (D) Any state or federal agency responsible for issuing water quality certification, a surface water modification permit, or the equivalent of either in any other state whose water quality may be adversely affected by a proposed project.
 - (E) Affected county and local plan commissions.
 - (4) Any person who requests copies of public notices of applications.

(d) The department shall consider comments received during any public comment period under this section and may forward those comments, via certified mail, within five (5) working days after the close of the comment period, to the applicant for a response. The applicant shall respond, within fourteen (14) days of receipt of the comments forwarded by the department, and provide the department a written response to any comments, with the following exceptions:

- (1) If an applicant requires additional time to respond to comments, the applicant shall inform the department of this need in writing within the fourteen (14) day response time period.
- (2) The department may place an application on hold for a time period agreed upon with the applicant requesting additional time.

If an applicant fails to provide a written response to comments received, the department may deny the application.

(e) The department shall issue a supplemental public notice of an application if the applicant is proposing to significantly change a project for which the department has previously provided public notice. The supplemental public notice shall be for a period of thirty (30) days, and public comments may be submitted to the department during this time period. The department may forward comments to the applicant, and the applicant

shall respond in accordance with subsection (d).

(f) The department may issue:

(1) a supplemental public notice of an application; or

(2) extend a public comment period that is underway;

if the department has reason to believe that a potentially adversely affected person did not receive public notification as required according to this rule.

(g) A joint public notice shall be issued by the department and the Corps of Engineers, utilizing the public notice procedures set forth in 33 CFR 325.3, if an application for a water quality certification requires a corps individual permit. (*Water Pollution Control Board; 327 IAC 17-2-3*)

327 IAC 17-2-4 Procedures for notification to adjacent states

Authority: IC 13-13-5-1; IC 13-13-5-2; IC 13-18-3-2; IC 13-18-3-3

Affected: IC 13-18-3; IC 13-18-4

Sec. 4. (a) If the department determines that a proposed project may adversely affect the quality of the waters of another state, the department shall notify the following about the receipt of the application:

(1) The administrator.

(2) The certifying agency in a state whose water quality may be affected.

(b) In addition to rights granted to other states under Section 401(a)(2) of the Clean Water Act, a state whose water quality may be affected by a proposed project shall be granted sixty (60) days after receipt of the notification provided according to subsection (a)(2), to:

(1) provide comments to the department; and

(2) specify objections to the application.

(*Water Pollution Control Board; 327 IAC 17-2-4*)

327 IAC 17-2-5 Public hearing or meeting

Authority: IC 13-13-5-1; IC 13-13-5-2; IC 13-18-3-1; IC 13-18-3-2

Affected: IC 13-18-3; IC 13-18-4

Sec. 5. (a) A person may request in writing that a public hearing or meeting be held to consider issues related to water quality in connection with a specific application for water quality certification or surface water modification permit. The request must:

(1) state the reason for requesting the public hearing or meeting as specifically as possible;

(2) be submitted to the department during the public notice period provided under section 3 of this rule; and

(3) be related to water quality issues.

(b) The department may hold a public hearing or public meeting if:

(1) substantial questions about the project are raised during the comment period;

(2) new information is obtained about water quality issues; or

(3) significant interest is expressed in the project.

(c) The department shall publish, in a daily or weekly newspaper in general circulation throughout the area affected by the project, a public notice of a scheduled public hearing or meeting setting forth the date, time, and place. The department shall send notice of the public hearing or meeting to the adjacent property owners and other potentially affected persons specified under section 1(a)(7) of this rule. The department shall locate the public hearing or meeting in the vicinity of the proposed project.

(d) The department shall encourage an applicant to attend a public hearing or meeting held concerning the applicant's proposed project.

(e) Any person may appear at a public hearing or meeting and present oral or written comments concerning the proposed project.

(f) The department shall consider comments received at the public hearing or meeting before a decision may be rendered on the application. (*Water Pollution Control Board; 327 IAC 17-2-5*)

Rule 3. Review of Application for Water Quality Certification and Surface Water Modification Permit

327 IAC 17-3-1 Assessment of wetland existing and designated uses

Authority: IC 13-13-5-1; IC 13-13-5-2; IC 13-18-3-1; IC 13-18-3-2

Affected: IC 13-18-3; IC 13-18-4

Sec. 1. Uses set forth at 327 IAC 2-1.8-3 are presumed to exist in a wetland. (*Water Pollution Control Board; 327 IAC 17-3-1*)

327 IAC 17-3-2 Assessment of alternatives and impacts

Authority: IC 13-13-5-1; IC 13-13-5-2; IC 13-18-3-1; IC 13-18-3-2

Affected: IC 13-18-3; IC 13-18-4

Sec. 2. (a) An applicant shall consider all alternatives that would avoid impacts to a wetland or other waters of the state, regardless of the size, location, or type of project.

(b) The department shall:

(1) review a water quality certification or surface water modification permit application to determine if the proposed project is water dependent; and

(2) evaluate the alternatives for avoidance for each project and may require an applicant to consider additional options for avoiding impacts to the waters of the state.

(*Water Pollution Control Board; 327 IAC 17-3-2*)

327 IAC 17-3-3 Water dependent projects impacting a Tier I wetland or other waters of the state

Authority: IC 13-13-5-1; IC 13-13-5-2; IC 13-18-3-1; IC 13-18-3-2

Affected: IC 13-18-3; IC 13-18-4

Sec. 3. (a) The following requirements apply to a water dependent project that will involve impacts to a Tier I wetland or other waters of the state:

(1) The applicant shall demonstrate that all potentially adverse impacts on wetlands or other waters of the state have been minimized to the greatest extent practicable.

(2) The department shall consider the following factors to determine if potential impacts to the wetlands or other waters have been minimized to the greatest extent practicable:

(A) Spatial requirements of the project.

(B) Location of existing structural or natural features that may dictate the placement or configuration of the project.

(C) The purpose of the project and how the purpose relates to placement, configuration, or density.

(D) The spatial distribution of wetlands or other waters on the site.

(E) Individual, secondary, and cumulative impacts.

(F) An applicant's efforts to:

(i) modify the size, scope, configuration, or density of the project;

(ii) accommodate the project to site constraints, including:

(AA) zoning;

(BB) infrastructure;

(CC) access; or

(DD) natural features; and

(iii) otherwise minimize impacts.

(b) If the department finds that an applicant has not complied with the requirements of subsection (a), the department shall deny the permit or certification for the proposed project.

(c) Any impact to a wetland or other waters remaining after the applicant has minimized impacts to the greatest extent possible shall be compensated for according to 327 IAC 17-4. (*Water Pollution Control Board; 327 IAC 17-3-3*)

327 IAC 17-3-4 Nonwater dependent projects impacting a Tier I wetland or other waters of the state

Authority: IC 13-13-5-1; IC 13-13-5-2; IC 13-18-3-1; IC 13-18-3-2

Affected: IC 13-18-3; IC 13-18-4

Sec. 4. (a) The following requirements apply to a nonwater dependent project that will involve impacts to a Tier I wetland or other waters of the state:

(1) Practicable alternatives are presumed to exist unless the applicant demonstrates otherwise.

(2) The department shall not grant the permit or certification if there is a practicable alternative that would avoid or have less impact on a wetland or other waters of the state.

(b) An applicant shall analyze and consider all alternatives to the design of a

proposed project that would avoid or have less adverse impacts to a wetland or other waters of the state. The alternatives analysis must include the following:

- (1) A no-build alternative that would entirely avoid impacts to a wetland and other waters of the state.
- (2) Alternative sites or locations in the region where the project could be conducted, including the location of the alternative site, the owner of the alternative site, and the cost of acquiring the property.
- (3) Alternative project configurations or designs on the proposed project site.
- (4) Specific information explaining why each alternative or alternative site or location was rejected.

Compensatory mitigation shall not be considered an alternative in the analysis conducted according to this subsection.

(c) The applicant shall submit the alternatives analysis to the department as a part of the application according to 327 IAC 17-2-1(a)(8).

(d) The department may require an applicant to analyze additional alternatives.

(e) The department shall consider the following factors, in light of the purpose of the project, to determine whether practical alternatives to avoid impacts are available:

- (1) The basic project purpose and whether it could be reasonably accomplished using one (1) or more other sites in the region that would avoid impacts to wetlands or other waters.
- (2) The existence of sites not owned by the applicant in the area that could reasonably be obtained, used, expanded, or managed to fulfill the basic purpose of the proposed project.
- (3) The general suitability of the alternate sites considered by the applicant.
- (4) The ability to reasonably modify the size, scope, configuration, or density of the project to avoid impacts to a wetland or other waters.
- (5) Efforts by the applicant, including requests for variances or planned unit developments, to accommodate constraints imposed on alternatives by zoning standards or infrastructure.

(f) If the department determines there are no practicable alternatives that would avoid or have less adverse impacts on a Tier I wetland or other waters of the state, then the applicant shall demonstrate that all steps have been taken in the project design to minimize potential impacts on wetlands or other waters of the state to the greatest extent practicable before a water quality certification or surface water modification permit shall be issued. The department shall consider the following factors, in light of the purpose of the project, to determine if all steps have been taken to the greatest extent practicable:

- (1) Spatial requirements of the project.
- (2) Location of existing structural or natural features that may dictate the placement or configuration of the project.
- (3) How the purpose of the project relates to the placement, configuration, or density of elements of the project.
- (4) The spatial distribution of wetlands or other waters on the site.
- (5) Individual, secondary, and cumulative impacts.

(6) An applicant's efforts to:

- (A) modify the size, scope, configuration, or density of the project;**
- (B) accommodate site constraints, including zoning, infrastructure, access, or natural features; and**
- (C) otherwise minimize impacts.**

(g) If the department finds that an applicant has not complied with:

- (1) the alternatives analysis requirements of subsection (b); or**
- (2) the minimization requirements of subsection (f);**

the department shall deny the permit or certification for the proposed project.

(h) Any impact to a wetland or other waters remaining after the applicant has minimized impacts to the greatest extent practicable must be compensated for according to 327 IAC 17-4. (*Water Pollution Control Board; 327 IAC 17-3-4*)

327 IAC 17-3-5 Impacts to Tier II wetlands

Authority: IC 13-13-5-1; IC 13-13-5-2; IC 13-18-3-1; IC 13-18-3-2

Affected: IC 13-18-3; IC 13-18-4

Sec. 5. (a) The following requirements apply to a project that will involve impacts to a Tier II wetland:

- (1) Practicable alternatives are presumed to exist unless the applicant demonstrates otherwise.**
- (2) The department shall not grant the permit or certification if there is a practicable alternative to the proposed discharge that would avoid or would have less impact on a Tier II wetland.**

(b) An applicant shall analyze and consider all alternatives to the design of a proposed project that would avoid impacts to a Tier II wetland. The alternatives analysis must include the following:

- (1) A no-build alternative that would entirely avoid impacts to a wetland and other waters of the state.**
- (2) Alternative sites or locations in the region where the project could be conducted, including the location of the alternative site, the owner of the alternative site, and the cost of acquiring the property.**
- (3) Alternative project configurations or designs on the proposed project site.**
- (4) Specific information explaining why each alternative or alternative site or location was rejected.**

Compensatory mitigation shall not be considered an alternative in the analysis conducted according to this subsection.

(c) The applicant shall submit the alternatives analysis to the department as a part of the application according to 327 IAC 17-2-1(a)(8).

(d) The department may require an applicant to analyze additional alternatives.

(e) The department shall consider the following factors, in light of the purpose of the

project, to determine whether practical alternatives to avoid impacts are available:

- (1) The basic project purpose and whether it could be reasonably accomplished using one (1) or more other sites in the region that would avoid wetland impacts.
- (2) The existence of sites not owned by the applicant in the area that could reasonably be obtained, used, expanded, or managed to fulfill the basic purpose of the proposed project.
- (3) The general suitability of the alternate sites considered by the applicant.
- (4) The ability to reasonably modify the size, scope, configuration, or density of the project to avoid impacts to a wetland.
- (5) Efforts by the applicant, including requests for variances or planned unit developments, to accommodate constraints imposed on alternatives by zoning standards or infrastructure.

(f) If the department determines there are no practicable alternatives that would avoid or have less adverse impacts on a Tier II wetland, then the applicant shall demonstrate that all steps have been taken in the project design to minimize potential impacts on a Tier II wetland to the greatest extent practicable before a water quality certification or surface water modification permit shall be issued. The department shall consider the following factors, in light of the purpose of the project, to determine if all steps have been taken to the greatest extent practicable:

- (1) Spatial requirements of the project.
- (2) Location of existing structural or natural features that may dictate the placement or configuration of the project.
- (3) How the purpose of the project relates to the placement, configuration, or density of elements of the project.
- (4) The spatial distribution of wetlands or other waters on the site.
- (5) Individual, secondary, and cumulative impacts.
- (6) An applicant's efforts to:
 - (A) modify the size, scope, configuration, or density of the project;
 - (B) accommodate site constraints including zoning, infrastructure, access, or natural features; and
 - (C) otherwise minimize impacts.

(g) If the department finds that an applicant has not complied with:

- (1) the alternatives analysis requirements of subsection(b); or
- (2) the minimization requirements of subsection (f);

the department shall deny the permit or certification for the proposed project.

(h) If the applicant has demonstrated that there is no practicable alternative and there will still be impacts to a Tier II wetland, then the applicant shall prepare and submit to the department an antidegradation demonstration in accordance with 327 IAC 2-1.8-5. The applicant shall submit the demonstration within forty-five (45) days of receipt of notification from the department that the project will impact a Tier II wetland. Except as provided in subsection (i), the antidegradation demonstration must include the following:

- (1) An evaluation of the baseline economic condition of the county where the project is proposed to be located, including the county's:
 - (A) unemployment rate;

- (B) population;
 - (C) average household income relative to state and national averages; and
 - (D) percentage of the population living below the poverty level.
- (2) Information on the anticipated impacts attributable to the proposed project in the county where the project will be located, including:
 - (A) the change in employment or avoidance of a reduction in employment;
 - (B) the reduction in the local unemployment rate attributable to the proposed project;
 - (C) the total, annual, new payroll of resident nonofficers for the new or increased employment and the average wages for the new nonofficer employees or, in lieu of this information, the applicant may provide other information that quantifies the extent of the economic benefit to be provided to the area;
 - (D) the change in net tax revenues;
 - (E) the change in production level, if applicable;
 - (F) the change in efficiency, if applicable; and
 - (G) the extent of correction of an environmental or public health problem.
- (3) An identification of the potential environmental and public health impacts attributable to the proposed project, including the potential impact on the following:
 - (A) The aquatic community.
 - (B) Endangered or threatened species.
 - (C) Characteristics of the wetland that are unique or rare within the locality or state.
 - (D) Ground water recharge.
 - (E) Drinking water supplies.
 - (F) Recreation and aesthetics.
 - (G) Scientific research.
 - (H) Shoreline or stream bank erosion protection.
 - (I) Natural or regional storm water detention or retention.

(i) An applicant may provide:

- (1) an explanation as to why information required by subsection (h) is not necessary or appropriate for inclusion in the antidegradation demonstration; and
- (2) additional information that the applicant deems relevant to the demonstration.

(j) If the department determines an antidegradation demonstration is incomplete, the department shall notify the applicant and specify additional information that is necessary to make the demonstration complete. The applicant shall supply the information to the department within forty-five (45) days of the request. The department shall deny the application if the applicant fails to provide the additional information in the time required, unless the department grants additional time to respond for good cause.

(k) Upon receipt of a complete antidegradation demonstration, the department shall provide public notice, request comment, and, if requested, schedule and hold a public meeting on the demonstration.

(l) After the receipt of a complete antidegradation demonstration, the department shall specify in writing any additional relevant information that it deems necessary to make a determination on the demonstration. Failure of an applicant to submit any additional information requested by the department within forty-five (45) days of receipt of the department's request shall result in the denial of the application unless the department grants additional time to respond for good cause.

(m) The department shall approve an antidegradation demonstration only if it determines that the degradation is necessary to accommodate important social or economic development in the area and would not result in an unacceptable environmental impact.

(n) Compensatory mitigation must be accomplished according to 327 IAC 17-4 for any impact remaining to a wetland or other waters after the applicant has minimized impacts to the greatest extent practicable. (*Water Pollution Control Board; 327 IAC 17-3-5*)

327 IAC 17-3-6 Impacts to outstanding national resource waters

Authority: IC 13-13-5-1; IC 13-13-5-2; IC 13-18-3-1; IC 13-18-3-2

Affected: IC 13-18-3; IC 13-18-4

Sec. 6. The department shall ensure that no degradation of a water designated as an outstanding national resource water (ONRW) will occur. Degradation to these waters is prohibited unless the following conditions are met:

- (1) The impact will last less than twelve (12) months.
- (2) The person intending to cause the impact first receives water quality certification or a surface water modification permit for the impact.
- (3) The applicant minimizes and justifies the short term, temporary impact to the satisfaction of the commissioner.
- (4) The applicant demonstrates to the commissioner that no practicable alternative exists to avoid the impact using the criteria set forth in section 5 of this rule.
- (5) The applicant remediates any impacts if remediation is required by the water quality certification or surface water modification permit.

(*Water Pollution Control Board; 327 IAC 17-3-6*)

327 IAC 17-3-7 Water quality certification review of proposed corps general permits

Authority: IC 13-13-5-1; IC 13-13-5-2; IC 13-18-3-1; IC 13-18-3-2

Affected: IC 13-18-3; IC 13-18-4

Sec. 7. (a) When the Corps of Engineers proposes a new or modified general permit, the department shall determine if the permit will comply with all applicable provisions of federal and state laws.

(b) The department may:

- (1) suggest modifications or revisions to the corps general permit;
- (2) grant water quality certification for the corps general permit and include any conditions necessary to ensure compliance with applicable provisions of federal or state law; or
- (3) deny water quality certification for the proposed corps general permit if it would

not be in compliance with applicable provisions of federal and state law.

(c) The department shall not issue a water quality certification for any corps proposed general permit that would authorize activities in the following waters:

- (1) A Tier II wetland.
- (2) An outstanding state resource water.
- (3) An outstanding national resource water.
- (4) An exceptional use water.
- (5) A designated salmonid water.

(d) The department shall provide public notice to federal and state resource agencies and those requesting notice upon receipt of an application for water quality certification for a corps general permit. (*Water Pollution Control Board; 327 IAC 17-3-7*)

327 IAC 17-3-8 General permits for projects requiring a surface water modification permit
Authority: IC 13-13-5-1; IC 13-13-5-2; IC 13-18-3-1; IC 13-18-3-2
Affected: IC 13-18-3; IC 13-18-4

Sec. 8. (a) The department may issue surface water modification general permits according to this article for activities affecting waters of the state if the department determines:

- (1) the activities are substantially similar in nature; and
- (2) the activities, when considered individually and cumulatively, will not result in an adverse impact to water quality of any affected waters.

(b) A general permit created under subsection (a):

- (1) may be for use regarding specific waters, specific watersheds, or be broadly applicable throughout the state;
- (2) shall be effective for four (4) years after the date of a final decision on the general permit; and
- (3) shall expire at the conclusion of its effective period unless the department renews or modifies the general permit.

(c) When the department determines a general permit could be created under subsection (a) or when an existing general permit is set to expire, the department shall:

- (1) provide public notice of the proposed issuance or reissuance of the general permit to federal and state resource agencies and those requesting notice;
- (2) open a public comment period lasting no less than thirty (30) calendar days from the date of issuance of the public notice;
- (3) determine whether a public hearing is warranted based upon the comments received during the comment period; and
- (4) hold a public hearing in accordance with procedures set forth in 327 IAC 17-2-5, if warranted according to subdivision (3).

(d) The department shall issue general permits reflecting terms and conditions of any general permit that:

- (1) has been issued by the Corps of Engineers for the state as certified by the

department; and

(2) is in effect as of the effective date of this rule.

(Water Pollution Control Board; 327 IAC 17-3-8)

Rule 4. Compensatory Mitigation of Water Quality Impacts

327 IAC 17-4-1 Compensatory mitigation required for projects impacting a Tier I wetland

Authority: IC 13-13-5-1; IC 13-13-5-2; IC 13-18-3-1; IC 13-18-3-2

Affected: IC 13-18-7; IC 13-23-13; IC 13-24-1; IC 13-25-5; IC 36-9-27

Sec. 1. (a) The department shall require an applicant to provide compensatory mitigation for a project that has an impact affecting more than one-tenth (0.1) acre of wetland.

(b) Unless the department determines that compensatory mitigation is not needed, an applicant shall replace adversely affected existing or designated uses of a wetland proposed to be impacted through compensatory mitigation. Compensatory mitigation required under this subsection must:

- (1) be approved by the department according to the conditions of the water quality certification or surface water modification permit issued to the applicant; and**
- (2) replace, at a minimum, the impacted wetland with a wetland of the same type supporting the same designated and existing uses as were found in the wetland proposed to be impacted.**

(c) An applicant shall provide compensatory mitigation for a project that will impact one-tenth (0.1) acre or less of a Tier I wetland if the department determines it will have a significant impact on water quality. The department shall determine if there is a significant impact by considering the following factors:

- (1) Whether the project's purpose is to maintain, repair, or rehabilitate existing, structures. For purposes of this subdivision, structures do not include drains or other drainage structures defined or regulated by IC 36-9-27.**
- (2) The secondary and cumulative impacts of the project.**
- (3) The proximity and hydrologic connection to other waterbodies of the wetland proposed to be impacted.**
- (4) The duration of the activity associated with the project.**
- (5) The plant species diversity and fish and wildlife habitat components of the wetland to be impacted.**
- (6) Whether the project is being undertaken to control, abate, or correct an environmental problem or threat to the environment, including a response action pursuant to one (1) of the following:**
 - (A) The Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (42 U.S.C. 9601)*.**
 - (B) A corrective action pursuant to the Resource Conservation Recovery Act (42 U.S.C. 6901)*.**
 - (C) An underground storage tank corrective action under IC 13-23-13.**
 - (D) A remediation of petroleum releases under IC 13-24-1.**
 - (E) A voluntary remediation under IC 13-25-5.**

(F) An abatement or correction of any polluted condition under IC 13-18-7.

***42 U.S.C. 9601 and 42 U.S.C. 6901 are incorporated by reference. Copies of these laws may be obtained from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402 or from the Indiana Department of Environmental Management, Office of Water Quality, Indiana Government Center-North, 100 North Senate Avenue, Room 1255, Indianapolis, Indiana 46206. (Water Pollution Control Board; 327 IAC 17-4-1)**

327 IAC 17-4-2 Compensatory mitigation required for projects impacting a Tier II wetland

Authority: IC 13-13-5-1; IC 13-13-5-2; IC 13-18-3-1; IC 13-18-3-2

Affected: IC 13-18-3; IC 13-18-4

Sec. 2. Before an impact may be allowed to occur to a Tier II wetland, an applicant shall do the following to the satisfaction of the department:

(1) Fully complete compensatory mitigation that is demonstrated to be successful in having replaced the existing and designated uses and type of wetland that are intended to be impacted by the project.

(2) Provide written notice to the department of the successful completion of the compensatory mitigation required according to subdivision (1).

(Water Pollution Control Board; 327 IAC 17-4-2)

327 IAC 17-4-3 Compensatory mitigation required for an impact to other waters of the state

Authority: IC 13-13-5-1; IC 13-13-5-2; IC 13-18-3-1; IC 13-18-3-2

Affected: IC 13-18-7; IC 13-23-13; IC 13-24-1; IC 13-25-5; IC 36-9-27

Sec. 3. (a) If compensatory mitigation is required by the department for an impact to a water of the state that is not a wetland, then the compensatory mitigation must:

(1) be approved by the department; and

(2) replace the existing and designated uses of the adversely affected water in accordance with the conditions contained in the water quality certification or surface water modification permit issued to the applicant.

(b) The department shall require an applicant to provide compensatory mitigation for a project that the department determines will have a significant impact on water quality according to subsection (c).

(c) The department shall consider the following factors to determine if a project will have a significant impact on water quality:

(1) The project's requirement to maintain, repair, or rehabilitate existing structures. For purposes of this subdivision, structures do not include drains or other drainage structures defined or regulated by IC 36-9-27.

(2) The secondary and cumulative impacts of the project.

(3) The proximity and hydrologic connection to other waterbodies of the waterbody proposed to be impacted.

(4) The duration of the activity associated with the project.

(5) The plant species diversity and fish and wildlife habitat components of the water to be impacted.

(6) Whether the project is being undertaken to control, abate, or correct an environmental problem or threat to the environment, including a response action pursuant to one (1) of the following:

(A) The Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (42 U.S.C. 9601)*.

(B) A corrective action pursuant to the Resource Conservation Recovery Act (42 U.S.C. 6901)*.

(C) An underground storage tank corrective action under IC 13-23-13.

(D) A remediation of petroleum releases under IC 13-24-1.

(E) A voluntary remediation under IC 13-25-5.

(F) An abatement or correction of any polluted condition under IC 13-18-7.

(d) A project involving the relocation, realignment, or channelization of an existing stream is presumed to have a significant impact on water quality unless an applicant demonstrates otherwise.

*42 U.S.C. 9601 and 42 U.S.C. 6901 are incorporated by reference. Copies of these laws may be obtained from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402 or from the Indiana Department of Environmental Management, Office of Water Quality, Indiana Government Center-North, 100 North Senate Avenue, Room 1255, Indianapolis, Indiana 46206. (*Water Pollution Control Board; 327 IAC 17-4-3*)

327 IAC 17-4-4 Time for performing compensatory mitigation

Authority: IC 13-13-5-1; IC 13-13-5-2; IC 13-18-3-1; IC 13-18-3-2

Affected: IC 13-18-3; IC 13-18-4

Sec. 4. Where compensatory mitigation is required as a condition of a water quality certification or a state surface water modification permit, the applicant must complete the required compensatory mitigation within one (1) year of the date of issuance of the water quality certification or a state surface water modification permit unless a written extension is granted by the department. (*Water Pollution Control Board; 327 IAC 17-4-4*)

327 IAC 17-4-5 Location of compensatory mitigation

Authority: IC 13-13-5-1; IC 13-13-5-2; IC 13-18-3-1; IC 13-18-3-2

Affected: IC 13-18-3; IC 13-18-4

Sec. 5. (a) Compensatory mitigation of impacts to waters of the state must occur, if practicable, on the same site as the project and its associated impacts as determined by the department.

(b) The department may authorize off-site compensatory mitigation if it determines that on-site compensatory mitigation has a low probability of success. In all cases, the compensatory mitigation site must be located as closely as possible to the project and its associated impacts. One (1) of the following shall be met before off-site compensatory mitigation may be authorized:

- (1) Off-site compensatory mitigation using a mitigation bank must occur in the mitigation bank's service area as stipulated in the mitigation bank's charter.**
- (2) Off-site compensatory mitigation not using a mitigation bank must, to the greatest extent possible, be located within the same fourteen (14) digit United States Geological Survey Hydrologic Unit Code (USGS HUC) as the impact site.**

(c) If off-site compensatory mitigation for impacts to Tier I wetlands under subsection (b)(2) is not practicable, off-site compensatory mitigation for impacted Tier I wetlands must be located according to the following:

- (1) For an impact less than or equal to twenty-five hundredths (0.25) acre, compensatory mitigation shall be provided within the same USGS HUC eight (8) digit watershed as the project impact.**
- (2) For an impact greater than twenty-five hundredths (0.25) acre:**
 - (A) compensatory mitigation shall be provided within the same USGS HUC eleven (11) digit watershed as the project impact; or**
 - (B) a better compensatory mitigation option that can be identified within the eight (8) digit watershed may be granted approval at the discretion of the department upon written request from the applicant.**

(d) Compensatory mitigation for an impact, regardless of size, to a Tier II wetland shall be provided within the same USGS HUC fourteen (14) digit watershed as the project impact.

(e) The department shall deny a permit or certification for a proposed project if a compensatory mitigation site cannot be located in compliance with this section. (*Water Pollution Control Board; 327 IAC 17-4-5*)

327 IAC 17-4-6 Protection of a compensatory mitigation site

Authority: IC 13-13-5-1; IC 13-13-5-2; IC 13-18-3-1; IC 13-18-3-2

Affected: IC 13-18-3; IC 13-18-4; IC 32-1-2; IC 32-5-2.6

Sec. 6. (a) A compensatory mitigation site must be protected for at least fifty (50) years through one (1) of the following methods:

- (1) A conservation easement held by a third party committed to conservation and maintenance of the:**
 - (A) property as a wetland; and**
 - (B) wetland's existing and designated uses.**
- (2) A deed restriction that legally binds the property owner and successors to maintain the:**
 - (A) property as a wetland; and**
 - (B) wetland's existing and designated uses.**

(b) A properly recorded conservation easement or deed restriction required by subsection (a) must be submitted to the department within sixty (60) days of receipt of the department's written release from all compensatory mitigation monitoring requirements.

(c) After review by the department of a written request from the applicant for an

extension of time to comply with the terms of this section, the department may grant additional time to the applicant if the request states reasons that, in the determination of the department, make the need of an extension valid.

(d) After the department notifies an applicant that the applicant's compensatory mitigation site is successful, the recipient may transfer responsibility for maintenance of the compensatory mitigation site for the length of time specified in subsection (a) in accordance with the following:

(1) The recipient of the water quality certification or surface water modification permit shall notify the department no less than sixty (60) days in advance of the proposed transfer date.

(2) The recipient of the water quality certification or surface water modification permit shall submit to the department a written agreement between the recipient and the transferee. The agreement must contain the following:

(A) A specific date for transfer of responsibility.

(B) An acknowledgment that the water quality certification or surface water modification permit recipient is liable for violations or mitigation failures up to the date of transfer.

(C) An acknowledgment that the transferee is:

(i) responsible for maintaining the compensatory mitigation site as a wetland for the length of time specified in subsection (a);

(ii) responsible for maintaining the wetland's existing and designated uses for the length of time specified in subsection (a); and

(iii) liable for violations or mitigation failures from the date of transfer and into the future.

(D) A copy of the properly recorded conservation easement or deed restriction.

If the transfer is approved by the department, the department shall modify the water quality certification or surface water modification permit to reflect the transfer. (*Water Pollution Control Board; 327 IAC 17-4-6*)

327 IAC 17-4-7 Compensatory mitigation ratios

Authority: IC 13-13-5-1; IC 13-13-5-2; IC 13-18-3-1; IC 13-18-3-2

Affected: IC 13-18-3; IC 13-18-4

Sec. 7. (a) Compensation for wetlands proposed to be impacted shall be in accordance with Table 7(a), as follows:

Table 7(a) Compensatory Mitigation Ratios	
Type of Wetland Proposed to be Impacted	Compensatory Mitigation : Impacted Wetland Ratio
Open Water/Emergent	2:1
Scrub/Shrub	3:1

Forested	4:1
Tier II Wetlands	1:1
Farmed Wetlands	1:1

(b) A compensatory mitigation ratio required by Table 7(a) in subsection (a) may be reduced by the department in accordance with one (1) or more of the following:

(1) An applicant proposing to replace a wetland that the department determines has been significantly degraded or adversely altered through gradual progression over time may have the compensatory mitigation ratio lowered by up to five-tenths (0.5), at the discretion of the department, if the applicant proposes to replace the wetland with a wetland of the same type supporting more uses and greater diversity of vegetation. This subdivision does not apply to farmed wetlands or Tier II wetlands.

(2) A compensatory mitigation ratio may be lowered to 1:1 for a project proposing to impact a wetland in accordance with the following provisions:

(A) The applicant completes compensatory mitigation prior to initiation of an impact, and the department determines the mitigation has been successful in replicating the type of wetland proposed to be impacted and its existing and designated uses.

(B) The applicant must coordinate with the department prior to initiating the compensatory mitigation in order to insure that the applicable provisions of this rule will be met.

(C) The department shall not issue a water quality certification or surface water modification permit for a proposed impact until the department has determined the up-front compensatory mitigation is successful.

(3) An applicant that proposes wetland preservation, wetland rehabilitation, or a combination of both may have the compensatory mitigation ratio lowered, at the discretion of the department, by up to one (1.0) for a Tier I wetland, if the following terms are met:

(A) A net loss of wetland acreage shall be prevented by providing wetland restoration, creation, or both that is equal in acreage and type as the wetland to be impacted.

(B) The area to be preserved or rehabilitated must, at a minimum, equal the acreage impacted as determined by the department.

(C) The secondary and cumulative impacts resulting from the project are insignificant.

(c) No mitigation ratio established according to this section shall be reduced below 1:1. (*Water Pollution Control Board; 327 IAC 17-4-7*)

327 IAC 17-4-8 Financial responsibility concerning compensatory mitigation

Authority: IC 13-13-5-1; IC 13-13-5-2; IC 13-18-3-1; IC 13-18-3-2

Affected: IC 4-2-6-1; IC 13-18-3; IC 13-18-4

Sec. 8. (a) An applicant shall guarantee the success of compensatory mitigation for a Tier I wetland or other waters by one (1) of the following means:

(1) Successfully completing the compensatory mitigation prior to the department's

authorization of any impact to the wetland with proof of the successful completion to be demonstrated by receipt of the department's written confirmation of the successful completion.

(2) Posting of a performance bond or an irrevocable letter of credit, prior to the issuance of the water quality certification or surface water modification permit, that covers the following:

(A) Costs of:

- (i) constructing and monitoring; and
- (ii) other costs associated with the successful completion of the compensatory mitigation wetland.

(B) Outstanding liens on the property.

This subdivision does not apply to an applicant that is an agency, as defined by IC 4-2-6-1(1), or a political subdivision, as defined by IC 4-2-6-1(12).

(3) Purchase of credits in a mitigation bank approved by the department, if authorized pursuant to section 10 of this rule. The applicant shall submit proof to the department that sufficient credits have been purchased.

(b) The department shall release an applicant from the financial assurance required by subsection (a)(2) when:

- (1) the compensatory mitigation has achieved all success criteria required by section 15 of this rule for at least two (2) consecutive years; and
- (2) the department has inspected the compensatory mitigation site, determined it to be successful, and provided the applicant with written confirmation of the success status.

(Water Pollution Control Board; 327 IAC 17-4-8)

327 IAC 17-4-9 Storm water control requirements

Authority: IC 13-13-5-1; IC 13-13-5-2; IC 13-18-3-1; IC 13-18-3-2

Affected: IC 13-18-3; IC 13-18-4

Sec. 9. If an impact to a Tier I or Tier II wetland is authorized by the department, the following storm water control requirements shall be met by the applicant:

- (1) Appropriate storm water control measures must be installed to ensure that the peak postdevelopment rate of surface water run-off, based on a ten (10) year, twenty-four (24) hour storm, as defined by 327 IAC 15-7-2(1), from the impacted wetland does not exceed the peak predevelopment rate of run-off, based on a ten (10) year, twenty-four (24) hour storm, as defined by 327 IAC 15-7-2(1), from the impacted wetland.
- (2) Water quality improvement measures must be incorporated into the design of the storm water control measures to the maximum extent practicable.

(Water Pollution Control Board; 327 IAC 17-4-9)

327 IAC 17-4-10 Compensatory wetland mitigation bank usage

Authority: IC 13-13-5-1; IC 13-13-5-2; IC 13-18-3-1; IC 13-18-3-2

Affected: IC 13-18-3; IC 13-18-4

Sec. 10. The department shall allow utilization of a mitigation bank if the following

provisions are met:

- (1) The provisions of section 7 of this rule have been followed.
- (2) The mitigation bank has been approved by the department.
- (3) The department approves the use of the mitigation bank for the applicant's required compensatory mitigation.
- (4) The department determines that the compensatory mitigation produced at the bank will compensate for the existing and designated uses lost at the proposed wetland impact site.
- (5) An impact being mitigated through the use of a mitigation bank must occur in the mitigation bank's service area as stipulated in the mitigation bank's charter.

(Water Pollution Control Board; 327 IAC 17-4-10)

327 IAC 17-4-11 Documentation required for wetland compensatory mitigation plan

Authority: IC 13-13-5-1; IC 13-13-5-2; IC 13-18-3-1; IC 13-18-3-2

Affected: IC 13-18-3; IC 13-18-4

Sec. 11. (a) A wetland compensatory mitigation plan must be:

- (1) submitted by the applicant if wetland compensatory mitigation is required by the department; and
- (2) approved by the department prior to the issuance of a water quality certification or surface water modification permit.

(b) A wetland compensatory mitigation plan must, at a minimum, give details of the following:

- (1) Existing conditions at the wetland to be impacted, including the following:

- (A) Hydrology.
- (B) Type of vegetation, including native, exotic, and invasive species.
- (C) Current land use of the project site.
- (D) Surrounding land use.
- (E) Soils.
- (F) Topography.

- (2) Existing conditions at the proposed wetland mitigation site, including the following:

- (A) Hydrology.
- (B) Type of vegetation, including native, exotic, and invasive species.
- (C) Current land use of the project site.
- (D) Surrounding land use.
- (E) Soils.
- (F) Topography.

- (3) Acreage and type of wetlands proposed to be impacted.
- (4) Acreage and type of proposed wetland compensatory mitigation.
- (5) Description of compensatory mitigation goals and success criteria.
- (6) Description of compensatory mitigation methods.
- (7) A revegetation plan that may include information on plantings, seeding, or other methods to restore required vegetation communities on the mitigation site.
- (8) Narrative description of the following:
 - (A) Planned hydrology, including the following:

- (i) Methods and data used to estimate the planned hydrology.
 - (ii) Planned seasonal high water elevation and depth.
 - (iii) Planned mean water elevation and depth.
 - (iv) Planned duration of saturation or inundation, or both.
- (B) Planned vegetation communities developed by using “Classification of Wetlands and Deepwater Habitats of the United States”, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Office of Biological Services, FWS/OBS-79/31, (December 1979)*, to list the wetland community types to be constructed.
- (9) Drawings, plans, photographs, and maps depicting the planned postconstruction grades, water levels, and plant communities of the compensatory mitigation, including the following:
 - (A) Detailed topographic drawings.
 - (B) Cross sectional drawings, depicted in National Geodetic Vertical Datum, including the following:
 - (i) Planned grade elevation.
 - (ii) Water control elevation.
 - (iii) Planned mean water elevation.
 - (iv) Planned seasonal high water elevation.
 - (C) Planting plan related directly to water depths.
 - (D) Aerial photographs of the proposed impact site prior to construction.
 - (E) Aerial photographs of the proposed compensatory mitigation site prior to construction.
 - (F) Map depicting the location of the proposed mitigation site relative to new construction or other existing landmarks.
 - (G) Longitude and latitude of the center of each proposed compensatory mitigation site.
- (c) The applicant shall submit a baseline report summarizing the following:
 - (1) Conditions existing at the site prior to construction of the proposed project and compensatory mitigation.
 - (2) The construction process.
 - (3) Design features to be implemented to restore the aquatic habitat.
- (d) The department may request additional information from the applicant if it is determined to be necessary.

***This document is incorporated by reference. Notwithstanding language to the contrary in the primarily incorporated documents, the versions of all secondarily incorporated documents, which are those documents referred to in the primarily incorporated documents, shall be the versions in effect on the date of final adoption of this rule. Copies of this publication may be obtained from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402 or from the Indiana Department of Environmental Management, Office of Water Quality, Indiana Government Center-North, 100 North Senate Avenue, Room 1255, Indianapolis, Indiana 46206. (*Water Pollution Control Board*; 327 IAC 17-4-11)**

327 IAC 17-4-12 Review of wetland mitigation plans

Authority: IC 13-13-5-1; IC 13-13-5-2; IC 13-18-3-1; IC 13-18-3-2
Affected: IC 13-18-3; IC 13-18-4

Sec. 12. A complete compensatory mitigation plan shall be reviewed by the department and approved only if the department determines the following:

(1) The existing and designated uses lost by impacting an existing wetland will be replaced by compensatory mitigation that will provide, at a minimum, uses equal to the designated and existing uses of the impacted wetland.

(2) There is an overall probability of success of the compensatory mitigation, taking into consideration the following factors:

(A) The methods to be used to restore or create wetlands on a proposed compensatory mitigation site.

(B) The side slopes or other slopes affecting water levels on a proposed compensatory mitigation site.

(C) The proximity of a proposed compensatory mitigation site to other waters or natural areas.

(D) The presence of exotic plant species on or adjacent to a proposed compensatory mitigation site.

(E) The inclusion of an upland buffer zone around a proposed compensatory mitigation site.

(F) The methods proposed to control hydrology on a proposed compensatory mitigation site.

(G) The land use adjacent to a proposed compensatory mitigation site.

(H) The methods proposed to establish vegetation on a proposed compensatory mitigation site.

(I) The proposed plan for long term management of a proposed compensatory mitigation site.

(J) The uses to be replaced.

(K) The success criteria to be met, as specified in section 15 of this rule.

(Water Pollution Control Board; 327 IAC 17-4-12)

327 IAC 17-4-13 Compensatory wetland mitigation monitoring

Authority: IC 13-13-5-1; IC 13-13-5-2; IC 13-14-1-13; IC 13-18-3-1; IC 13-18-3-2
Affected: IC 13-18-3; IC 13-18-4

Sec. 13. (a) A wetland compensatory mitigation monitoring plan must be approved by the department prior to the commencement of compensatory mitigation activities.

(b) Monitoring of a compensatory mitigation site:

(1) shall continue for a minimum of three (3) years;

(2) shall continue until the department provides the applicant with a letter confirming that the success criteria stipulated in the water quality certification or surface water modification permit and in section 15 of this rule have been achieved for at least two (2) consecutive years within a five (5) year period;

(3) may be suspended by the applicant if:

(A) the applicant believes the monitoring requirements of subdivisions (1) and (2) have been met;

- (B) the applicant has submitted its proposed final monitoring report to the department; and
 - (C) the department does not object to the suspension of monitoring;
- (4) must be resumed by the applicant if the department determines the success criteria have not been met; and
- (5) may be permanently discontinued by the applicant if the department:
 - (A) determines that the success criteria have been met; and
 - (B) issues a written notification to the applicant of the successful meeting of the success criteria.
- (c) Vegetation monitoring must occur:
 - (1) between June 1 and November 1 unless the applicant provides compelling scientific evidence that the wetland type proposed requires earlier monitoring; and
 - (2) annually within thirty (30) days of the anniversary date of the first monitoring event.
- (d) The monitoring period shall be extended by the department if monitoring is not conducted according to:
 - (1) the plan submitted according to subsection (a); and
 - (2) the requirements of subsection (c).
- (e) An applicant is responsible for the monitoring necessary to determine when a compensatory mitigation site has achieved the success criteria. A monitoring plan must, at a minimum, provide the following:
 - (1) Description of the compensatory mitigation success criteria.
 - (2) Goals that must be met to achieve the criteria.
 - (3) Methods for evaluating the success of compensatory mitigation.
 - (4) Map of sample points.
 - (5) Monitoring schedule.
 - (6) Specific factors to be monitored, that may include the following:
 - (A) Vegetation sampling.
 - (B) Exotic species surveys.
 - (C) Growth rates for trees and shrubs.
 - (D) Planted species survival rates.
 - (E) Macroinvertebrate sampling.
 - (F) Amphibian sampling.
 - (G) Wildlife surveys.
 - (H) Ground water and hydrology monitoring.
 - (I) Soils sampling.
 - (J) Water quality sampling.
 - (K) Delineation of the jurisdictional extent of wetlands on the site.
 - (L) As built survey of boundaries, elevations of structures, and topography.
- (f) If monitoring reports or inspection of the compensatory mitigation site reveals the presence of exotic plant species in excess of the limits listed in section 15 of this rule, the department shall extend the monitoring period required by subsection (b) to monitor the effectiveness of control measures and gauge the rate of infestation.

(g) The department may release an applicant from an extended monitoring period required by subsection (f) if one (1) of the following occurs:

(1) The site complies with section 15 of this rule.

(2) Sufficient funding is provided in a long term management trust to control the exotic plant species.

(Water Pollution Control Board; 327 IAC 17-4-13)

327 IAC 17-4-14 Documentation required for a wetland compensatory mitigation monitoring report

Authority: IC 13-13-5-1; IC 13-13-5-2; IC 13-14-1-13; IC 13-18-3-1; IC 13-18-3-2

Affected: IC 13-18-3; IC 13-18-4

Sec. 14. An applicant shall submit wetland compensatory mitigation monitoring reports to the department as required by the water quality certification or surface water modification permit. A wetland compensatory mitigation monitoring report must, at a minimum, provide the following:

(1) Water quality certification or surface water modification permit identification number.

(2) Corps of Engineer identification number, if applicable.

(3) Project description.

(4) Reprint of the wetland compensatory mitigation monitoring plan.

(5) Results of wetland compensatory mitigation monitoring.

(6) Report on the progress of the compensatory mitigation.

(7) Photographic documentation.

(8) Graphics depicting the development of plant communities and water levels that illustrate the progress of the compensatory mitigation over the monitoring period relative to the success criteria.

(9) A postconstruction report that establishes baseline conditions at the compensatory mitigation site, including a summary of changes in hydrology and details of:

(A) final contours;

(B) wetland plantings; and

(C) seedings.

(Water Pollution Control Board; 327 IAC 17-4-14)

327 IAC 17-4-15 Success criteria for a wetland compensatory mitigation site

Authority: IC 13-13-5-1; IC 13-13-5-2; IC 13-18-3-1; IC 13-18-3-2

Affected: IC 13-18-3; IC 13-18-4

Sec. 15. A wetland compensatory mitigation site must meet the following minimum success criteria:

(1) Wetland areas of a compensatory mitigation site must meet the wetland jurisdictional requirements of the Corps of Engineers.

(2) The wetland plant communities are free of the following exotic species:

(A) Purple loosestrife (*Lythrum salicaria*).

(B) Common reed (*Phragmites australis*).

(C) Eurasian water milfoil (*Myriophyllum spicatum*).

(3) The combined surface area coverage of reed canary grass (*Phalaris arundinacea*) and cattail (*Typha spp.*) shall not cover more than fifteen percent (15%) of a community type. If the applicant provides documentation in the mitigation plan that the natural wetlands the compensatory mitigation site is attempting to recreate have a cattail (*Typha spp.*) component greater than fifteen percent (15%), then the compensatory mitigation wetland may also have a cattail (*Typha spp.*) component greater than fifteen percent (15%).

(4) No more than ten percent (10%) surface area coverage of the compensatory mitigation site may be:

- (A) open water;
- (B) bare ground; or
- (C) a combination of clauses (A) and (B).

If the applicant provides documentation in the mitigation plan that the natural wetlands the compensatory mitigation site is attempting to recreate have an open water or bare ground component greater than ten percent (10%), then the compensatory mitigation wetland may also have an open water or bare ground component greater than ten percent (10%).

(5) Native vegetation, excluding reed canary grass (*Phalaris arundinacea*) and cattail (*Typha spp.*), covers at least seventy percent (70%) of the compensatory mitigation site.

(6) The existing and designated uses lost at the impacted wetland are replaced.

(7) The success criteria set forth in the approved compensatory mitigation plan must be met.

(Water Pollution Control Board; 327 IAC 17-4-15)

327 IAC 17-4-16 Compensatory mitigation remediation for wetlands

Authority: IC 13-13-5-1; IC 13-13-5-2; IC 13-18-3-1; IC 13-18-3-2

Affected: IC 13-18-3; IC 13-18-4

Sec. 16. (a) An applicant shall submit a compensatory mitigation remediation plan for wetlands to the department for approval within sixty (60) days of one (1) of the following:

(1) Inability of the compensatory mitigation site to achieve:

- (A) the planned hydrology within two (2) growing seasons after completion of construction of the compensatory mitigation;**
- (B) the success criteria at least once within five (5) years of the completion of construction of the compensatory mitigation; or**
- (C) the success criteria for two (2) consecutive years within the first seven (7) years of monitoring.**

(2) Indication, from at least two (2) consecutive years of monitoring, that the compensatory mitigation site is not likely to achieve the success criteria required by section 15 of this rule.

(b) A remediation plan must include the following:

(1) Identification of the problems preventing the compensatory mitigation site from achieving the success criteria.

(2) A course of action, to eliminate the problems, that may include one (1) or more

of the following:

- (A) Selection of an alternative compensatory mitigation site that is more suitable for the compensatory mitigation required.
- (B) Replanting the compensatory mitigation site.
- (C) Regrading the compensatory mitigation site.
- (D) Construction of an upland buffer around the site.
- (E) Herbicide treatment of exotic invasive vegetation.

(c) The applicant shall initiate implementation of the remediation plan within one (1) calendar year of its approval by the department. (*Water Pollution Control Board; 327 IAC 17-4-16*)

327 IAC 17-4-17 Documentation required for a compensatory mitigation plan for waters other than wetlands

Authority: IC 13-13-5-1; IC 13-13-5-2; IC 13-18-3-1; IC 13-18-3-2

Affected: IC 13-18-3; IC 13-18-4

Sec. 17. (a) A compensatory mitigation plan for waters other than wetlands must be:

- (1) submitted by the applicant if required by the department; and
- (2) approved by the department prior to the issuance of a water quality certification or surface water modification permit.

(b) A compensatory mitigation plan for waters other than wetlands must provide the following, where applicable:

(1) An assessment of the stream fisheries, water chemistry, flow regime, and riparian communities proposed to be impacted within the project area.

(2) An assessment of the in-stream or deep water habitat requirements of fish species that are noted in the stream assessment required under subdivision (1). The assessment must include an analysis, by species, of the aspects of stream structure that support the following:

- (A) Foraging.
- (B) Breeding.
- (C) Nursery.
- (D) Refuge areas.

(3) Details for the replacement or rehabilitation of in-stream or deep water habitat types, that may include the following:

(A) Specifications for:

- (i) pools;
- (ii) riffles;
- (iii) in-channel or stream bank habitat structures;
- (iv) riparian zone plantings or revegetation;
- (v) creation of channel meanders;
- (vi) restoration or rehabilitation of adjacent wetlands;
- (vii) restoration or rehabilitation of deep water habitats; or
- (viii) buffer areas.

(B) Construction plans with depictions of the locations of the mitigative measures specified under clause (A).

(C) An explanation of the construction plans required by clause (B), including:

- (i) the predicted success of the compensatory mitigation; and**
- (ii) detailed contingency plans if the mitigation proposed under item (i) fails.**

(D) A construction time schedule specifying the sequence of the construction of the following:

- (i) The project.**
- (ii) The compensatory mitigation.**

(4) The location of sampling points. The UTM (Universal Transverse Mercator) coordinates of the sampling points shall be denoted on plan overview sheets and on aerial photos.

(5) A description of the compensatory mitigation success criteria described in section 22 of this rule.

(c) An applicant shall submit a baseline report summarizing the following:

- (1) Conditions existing at the compensatory mitigation site prior to construction of the compensatory mitigation.**
- (2) The construction process.**

(d) The department may request additional information from the applicant if the department determines it is necessary. (*Water Pollution Control Board; 327 IAC 17-4-17*)

327 IAC 17-4-18 Review of mitigation plans for waters other than wetlands

Authority: IC 13-13-5-1; IC 13-13-5-2; IC 13-18-3-1; IC 13-18-3-2

Affected: IC 13-18-3; IC 13-18-4

Sec. 18. The department shall review a complete compensatory mitigation plan for waters other than wetlands and shall approve it only if the following conditions are met:

(1) The existing and designated uses lost by impacting waters other than wetlands will be adequately replaced by the compensatory mitigation.

(2) There is an overall probability of success of the compensatory mitigation taking into consideration the following factors:

(A) The methods to be used to recreate waters other than wetlands at a proposed compensatory mitigation site.

(B) The construction methods to be used to recreate or stabilize stream banks.

(C) The proximity of a proposed compensatory mitigation site to other waters or natural areas.

(D) The presence of exotic plant species on a proposed compensatory mitigation site.

(E) The inclusion of a buffer zone around a proposed compensatory mitigation site.

(F) The methods proposed to control water flow through a proposed compensatory mitigation site.

(G) The land use adjacent to a proposed compensatory mitigation site.

(H) The methods proposed to establish vegetation on a proposed

compensatory mitigation site.

(I) The proposed plan for long term management of a proposed compensatory mitigation site.

(J) The uses to be replaced.

(K) The success criteria to be met.

(Water Pollution Control Board; 327 IAC 17-4-18)

327 IAC 17-4-19 Documentation required for a compensatory mitigation monitoring plan for waters other than wetlands

Authority: IC 13-13-5-1; IC 13-13-5-2; IC 13-14-1-13; IC 13-18-3-1; IC 13-18-3-2

Affected: IC 13-18-3; IC 13-18-4

Sec. 19. (a) A compensatory mitigation monitoring plan for waters other than wetlands must be approved by the department prior to the issuance of a water quality certification or surface water modification permit.

(b) A monitoring plan must, at a minimum, provide the following:

(1) Description of the compensatory mitigation success criteria.

(2) Goals that must be achieved to meet the success criteria.

(3) Methods for evaluating the success of compensatory mitigation.

(4) Map of sampling points.

(5) Monitoring schedule.

(6) Description of tests and sampling methods required to monitor the development and overall success of the mitigation.

(Water Pollution Control Board; 327 IAC 17-4-19)

327 IAC 17-4-20 Documentation required for a compensatory mitigation monitoring report for waters other than wetlands

Authority: IC 13-13-5-1; IC 13-13-5-2; IC 13-14-1-13; IC 13-18-3-1; IC 13-18-3-2

Affected: IC 13-18-3; IC 13-18-4

Sec. 20. (a) An applicant must submit compensatory mitigation monitoring reports for waters other than wetlands to the department as required by conditions specified in the water quality certification or surface water modification permit. A monitoring report must, at a minimum, provide the following:

(1) A survey of the grade, shape, and capacity of mitigation to verify that these criteria match the criteria in the mitigation plan approved by the department.

(2) Results obtained using approved sampling protocols beginning at the time the mitigation construction is completed and water is released into the mitigation site, including the results of any required annual fisheries sampling that shall be conducted:

(A) in July of the year after the release of water into relocated channels; and

(B) from points established through discussions between the applicant and the department.

(b) Compensatory mitigation monitoring reports submitted to the department must include the following:

- (1) Summary and raw data sheets.
- (2) A narrative overview of the results of the surveys.
- (3) A comparison of the results to the success criteria in section 22 of this rule.

(c) The department will evaluate results of testing and compensatory mitigation monitoring annually to:

- (1) compare the project to the success criteria; and
- (2) determine if additional action or monitoring is warranted.

(d) The department may require the applicant to prepare an annual report of habitat structures and features placed within the waterbody to assess:

- (1) the overall condition of the structures and features;
- (2) the accumulation of sediment or debris; and
- (3) other maintenance issues.

(Water Pollution Control Board; 327 IAC 17-4-20)

327 IAC 17-4-21 Compensatory mitigation monitoring for waters other than wetlands

Authority: IC 13-13-5-1; IC 13-13-5-2; IC 13-14-1-13; IC 13-18-3-1; IC 13-18-3-2

Affected: IC 13-18-3; IC 13-18-4

Sec. 21. (a) A compensatory mitigation monitoring plan for waters other than wetlands must be approved by the department prior to the issuance of a water quality certification or surface water modification permit.

(b) A compensatory mitigation site shall be monitored until the department provides the applicant with a letter confirming that the success criteria stipulated in the water quality certification or surface water modification permit and in section 22 of this rule have been achieved for at least two (2) consecutive years.

(c) The applicant is responsible for monitoring factors necessary to determine when a compensatory mitigation site has achieved the success criteria required. These factors may include the following:

- (1) Vegetation sampling.
- (2) Fish surveys.
- (3) Macroinvertebrate surveys.
- (4) Water quality sampling.
- (5) Postconstruction surveys of boundaries of the project site and site elevations.
- (6) An evaluation of whether habitat and in-stream structures are functioning as designed.
- (7) An assessment of the stability of stream banks and channel bottoms.

(Water Pollution Control Board; 327 IAC 17-4-21)

327 IAC 17-4-22 Success criteria for a compensatory mitigation site for waters other than wetlands

Authority: IC 13-13-5-1; IC 13-13-5-2; IC 13-18-3-1; IC 13-18-3-2

Affected: IC 13-18-3; IC 13-18-4

Sec. 22. (a) The department shall require a compensatory mitigation site for waters other than wetlands to meet the following minimum success criteria:

(1) A reconstructed or relocated channel must:

(A) support a community of fish species equal to or greater in diversity than the original channel; and

(B) be comparable to the grade, hydraulic capacity, and basic channel geometry of the channel as specified in the water quality certification or surface water modification permit.

(2) A stream bank must:

(A) be stable; and

(B) require no additional structural improvements or corrections to maintain stream structure or bank stability.

(b) The existing and designated uses lost from an impacted waterbody must be replaced.

(c) The success criteria set forth in the approved compensatory mitigation plan must be met. (*Water Pollution Control Board; 327 IAC 17-4-22*)

327 IAC 17-4-23 Compensatory mitigation remediation for waters other than wetlands

Authority: IC 13-13-5-1; IC 13-13-5-2; IC 13-18-3-1; IC 13-18-3-2

Affected: IC 13-18-3; IC 13-18-4

Affected: IC

Sec. 23. (a) An applicant shall submit a compensatory mitigation remediation plan for waters other than wetlands to the department for approval within sixty (60) days of one (1) of the following:

(1) Evidence of one (1) of the following at the compensatory mitigation site:

(A) A structural failure.

(B) Damage from storm events.

(C) A downward trend in fishery communities that is the result of a failed habitat structure within the compensatory mitigation channel.

(D) Die off among plants or other vegetation features.

(2) Indication from at least two (2) consecutive years of monitoring that the site is not likely to achieve the success criteria required by section 22 of this rule.

(b) A compensatory mitigation remediation plan must include the following:

(1) Identification of the problems preventing the compensatory mitigation site from achieving the success criteria.

(2) A course of action, to eliminate the problems, that may include one (1) or more of the following:

(A) Addition of structures designed to enhance habitat or stabilize stream banks.

(B) Replanting the compensatory mitigation site.

(C) Reconstruction of the mitigation site.

(c) The applicant shall initiate implementation of the remediation plan within one

(1) calendar year of its approval by the department. (*Water Pollution Control Board; 327 IAC 17-4-23*)

Rule 5. Issuance, Denial, Revocation, Modification, or Expiration of a Water Quality Certification or Surface Water Modification Permit

327 IAC 17-5-1 Departmental action regarding a water quality certification or surface water modification permit

Authority: IC 13-13-5-1; IC 13-13-5-2; IC 13-18-3-1; IC 13-18-3-2

Affected: IC 13-18-3; IC 13-18-4

Sec. 1. (a) The department shall issue one (1) of the following decisions concerning an application for a water quality certification or surface water modification permit:

(1) The department may grant a water quality certification or surface water modification permit for a proposed impact to a Tier I wetland or waters other than wetlands if:

- (A) no other practicable alternative exists;**
- (B) the project complies with all applicable provisions of federal and state laws;**
- (C) impacts have been minimized in accordance with 327 IAC 17-3-4(f); and**
- (D) the applicant provides compensatory mitigation in accordance with 327 IAC 17-4.**

(2) The department may grant a water quality certification or surface water modification permit for a proposed impact to a Tier II wetland if:

- (A) no other practicable alternative exists;**
- (B) the project complies with all applicable provisions of federal and state laws;**
- (C) the department approves the applicant's antidegradation demonstration; and**
- (D) the applicant provides compensatory mitigation that is:**
 - (i) completed before the wetland is impacted; and**
 - (ii) determined by the department to be successful in replacing all adversely impacted wetland existing and designated uses.**

(3) The department may grant a water quality certification or a surface water modification permit for a project involving an impact to an outstanding state resource water or outstanding national resource water if:

- (A) no other practicable alternative exists;**
- (B) the project complies with all applicable provisions of federal and state laws;**
- (C) impacts have been minimized in accordance with 327 IAC 17-3-6; and**
- (D) the impact is short term and temporary of less than one (1) year in duration.**

(4) The department shall deny a water quality certification or a surface water modification permit if it is determined that:

- (A) the requirements of subdivision (1), (2), or (3) are not met;**
- (B) significant degradation of water quality, including secondary and cumulative impacts, may result from the project;**

- (C) the proposed compensatory mitigation will not successfully replace the impacted existing and designated uses of the wetland;
- (D) the project will cause significant degradation to water quality that cannot be offset with compensatory mitigation, even if alternatives are not available;
- (E) the applicant has failed to submit a complete application or has failed to provide additional information requested by the department; or
- (F) the applicant has not shown that other applicable provisions of federal and state law will be met.

(5) The department shall waive a water quality certification or surface water modification permit if the department fails to make a final determination within one (1) year of its receipt of a complete application unless the federal permitting agency chooses to accept a certification subsequent to the expiration of one (1) year.

(b) If the department grants a water quality certification or surface water modification permit, the department shall include in the certification or permit conditions and monitoring requirements that the department deems necessary to ensure that the applicant complies with the applicable provisions of federal and state laws. (*Water Pollution Control Board; 327 IAC 17-5-1*)

327 IAC 17-5-2 Revocation or modification of a water quality certification or surface water modification permit

Authority: IC 13-13-5-1; IC 13-13-5-2; IC 13-14-1-13; IC 13-18-3-1; IC 13-18-3-2

Affected: IC 13-18-3; IC 13-18-4

Sec. 2. (a) The department may revoke a water quality certification or surface water modification permit if one (1) of the following occurs:

- (1) The applicant does not comply with one (1) or more conditions of the water quality certification or surface water modification permit.
- (2) The applicant has caused or is likely to cause a violation of a state water quality standard or other applicable statutory or regulatory requirement.
- (3) The applicant is in violation of one (1) of the following:
 - (A) Construction of compensatory mitigation measures according to the water quality certification or surface water modification permit.
 - (B) Construction of the project according to plans or specifications reviewed by the department.
- (4) The applicant has misrepresented or failed to disclose fully all relevant facts in the application or during the application process.
- (5) The applicant has failed to submit a monitoring report, postconstruction report, or other document as required by 327 IAC 17-4.

(b) The department may modify a water quality certification or surface water modification permit if the department:

- (1) receives a request from the holder of a valid water quality certification or surface water modification permit, to modify a project or its associated impacts; or
- (2) determines that modification is necessary to ensure compliance with applicable provisions of federal or state law that have changed since issuance of the certification or permit, including changes in:

- (A) construction or operation of the project;
- (B) characteristics of the receiving water;
- (C) the applicable water quality criteria; or
- (D) applicable effluent limitations or other requirements of state law.

(c) The department shall process an application for modification as if it were an original application in accordance with this article. If the department determines the proposed project modifications are not likely to result in additional discharges, secondary impacts, or other adverse effects, the department shall not be required to comply with the public notice requirements of 327 IAC 17-2-3. (*Water Pollution Control Board; 327 IAC 17-5-2*)

327 IAC 17-5-3 Expiration of a water quality certification or surface water modification permit

Authority: IC 13-13-5-1; IC 13-13-5-2; IC 13-18-3-1; IC 13-18-3-2

Affected: IC 13-18-3; IC 13-18-4

Sec. 3. (a) A water quality certification or surface water modification permit granted or waived by the department will expire two (2) years after its issuance date, except as provided in subsection (b), if work is not commenced within wetlands or other waters. The department may extend the expiration date if:

- (1) the applicant requests an extension prior to the original expiration date; and
- (2) the department determines there has not been a change in the circumstances related to the waterbody or project as originally proposed.

(b) For Tier II wetlands, a water quality certification expires two (2) years after the date the applicant receives a written statement from IDEM indicating that the required compensatory mitigation is successful and complete.

(c) A water quality certification granted by the department for a corps general permit:

- (1) is effective for the duration of the corps general permit; and
- (2) must be modified or revoked if the department determines the corps general permit is causing or contributing to significant impacts to water quality.

(*Water Pollution Control Board; 327 IAC 17-5-3*)

327 IAC 17-5-4 Emergency issuance of a water quality certification or surface water modification permit

Authority: IC 4-21.5-4-1; IC 4-21.5-4-2; IC 13-13-5-1; IC 13-13-5-2; IC 13-18-3-1; IC 13-18-3-2

Affected: IC 13-18-3; IC 13-18-4

Sec. 4. The commissioner:

(1) may issue an emergency water quality certification or surface water modification permit without first complying with the public notice requirements of 327 IAC 17-2-3 if:

- (A) an unacceptable and immediate threat to human life, water quality, or

waters of the state, including wetlands, may occur; or
(B) a severe loss of property may result;
before a water quality certification or surface water modification permit could be issued in accordance with normal procedures according to this article;
(2) shall issue a public notice, no later than ten (10) days after the issuance of an emergency water quality certification or surface water modification permit, that:
(A) states the reasons for the emergency issuance; and
(B) complies with the requirements of 327 IAC 17-2-3; and
(3) shall incorporate, into an emergency water quality certification or surface water modification permit, all standards and criteria that would be applied to a project being reviewed in the normal manner according to the provisions of this article.
(*Water Pollution Control Board; 327 IAC 17-5-4*)

Rule 6. Notice and Appeal of Final Decision

327 IAC 17-6-1 Notice of final decision

Authority: IC 13-13-5-1; IC 13-13-5-2; IC 13-18-3-1; IC 13-18-3-2

Affected: IC 4-21.5-3-5

Sec. 1. (a) The department shall serve notice of its final decision by certified mail on the applicant and the following persons:

- (1) Those who submitted comments during the comment period.
- (2) Those who requested notice of the final decision.

(b) A final decision regarding a water quality certification or surface water modification permit issued by the department may be appealed in accordance with IC 4-21.5. A notice of final decision must include reference to the procedures available to appeal a final decision by requesting an adjudicatory hearing.

(c) A final decision becomes effective fifteen (15) days after service of the mailing is made unless a petition for review and a petition for stay are filed, according to IC 4-21.5-3-5, with the office of environmental adjudication within that fifteen (15) day period. (*Water Pollution Control Board; 327 IAC 17-6-1*)

Rule 7. Conditions Applicable to a Water Quality Certification or Surface Water Modification Permit

327 IAC 17-7-1 Responsibilities

Authority: IC 13-13-5-1; IC 13-13-5-2; IC 13-18-3-1; IC 13-18-3-2

Affected: IC 13-18-3; IC 13-18-4

Sec. 1. (a) An applicant must comply with the conditions of the water quality certification or surface water modification permit issued in response to the application.

(b) Issuance of a water quality certification or surface water modification permit does not:

- (1) relieve the applicant of its duty to comply with federal and state laws or obtain

- other permits or authorizations required to conduct the project;
- (2) authorize injury to persons or private property or invasion of other private rights;
- (3) authorize impacts or activities not detailed in the application; or
- (4) convey property rights or exclusive privileges.

(Water Pollution Control Board; 327 IAC 17-7-1)

327 IAC 17-7-2 Right of entry

Authority: IC 13-13-5-1; IC 13-13-5-2; IC 13-14-2-2; IC 13-18-3-1; IC 13-18-3-2;

IC 13-18-3-9

Affected: IC 13-18-3; IC 13-18-4

Sec. 2. (a) The department or its authorized representative, upon presentation of proper credentials, shall have the following rights:

- (1) A right of entry to, upon, or through any premises, public or private:
 - (A) that are the subject of the application, including property that is the site of the proposed compensatory mitigation;
 - (B) where records, reports, monitoring or treatment equipment or methods, samples, or other data, required to be provided or maintained, are located; and
 - (C) that contain a possible violation.
- (2) Access to and right to copy any record that is required to be kept or submitted under the terms of the certification or permit.
- (3) Access to inspect monitoring, treatment, or operational equipment or facility.
- (4) Access to take samples.

(b) The department may authorize an employee of the department or other person under contract with the department to act as its representative. *(Water Pollution Control Board; 327 IAC 17-7-2)*

327 IAC 17-7-3 Compliance and abatement orders

Authority: IC 13-13-5-1; IC 13-13-5-2; IC 13-18-3-1; IC 13-18-3-2; IC 13-18-3-9, IC 13-18-4-6

Affected: IC 13-30

Sec. 3. (a) The department may conduct an inspection to determine compliance with a water quality certification, a surface water modification permit, or applicable provisions of federal and state laws.

(b) If the department determines that a person is violating or is about to violate a provision of 327 IAC 2 or a condition of a water quality certification or surface water modification permit, the department shall serve notice on the person, by certified mail, of the department's determination. The notice shall include an order against the person to immediately cease the violation and complete one (1) of the following actions:

- (1) Rectify the violation by restoring the waterbody to its previolation condition.
- (2) Submit an application to the department for a water quality certification or surface water modification permit for the unauthorized activity.

(Water Pollution Control Board; 327 IAC 17-7-3)

327 IAC 17-7-4 Enforcement

Authority: IC 13-13-5-1; IC 13-13-5-2; IC 13-14-1-12; IC 13-18-3-1; IC 13-18-3-2

Affected: IC 13-30

Sec. 4. A violation of this article may subject a person causing or contributing to the violation to administrative or judicial enforcement proceedings and the penalties provided pursuant to IC 13-30. *(Water Pollution Control Board; 327 IAC 17-7-4)*

327 IAC 17-7-5 Prior unauthorized impacts

Authority: IC 13-13-5-1; IC 13-13-5-2; IC 13-14-1-12; IC 13-18-3-1; IC 13-18-3-2

Affected: IC 13-30

Sec. 5. For waters that have been impacted without prior authorization from the department, the department shall:

- (1) require partial or full restoration of the impacted waters;**
- (2) increase the compensatory mitigation ratios in specified in 327 IAC 17-4-7(a);**
- (3) deny water quality certification or a surface water modification permit for the after-the-fact application; or**
- (4) require any combination of subdivision (1) through subdivision (3).**

(Water Pollution Control Board; 327 IAC 17-7-5)